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VOL. XV.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

BHARATPUR STATE

FOR THE SAMVAT YEAR 1967.

(FROM 1ST NOVEMBER 1910 TO 31ST OCTOBER 1911)



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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE BHARATPUR STATE FOR THE SAMBAT YEAR 1967 (1910-11).

CHAPTER I.—General and Political.

1. Situation Boundary, Area, Population, Revenue and Tribute.—The State of Bharatpur lies in the North-East of Rajputana between latitudes $26^{\circ} 43'$ and $27^{\circ} 50'$ and longitudes $76^{\circ} 54'$ and $77^{\circ} 48'$, with extreme length and breadth of 76 and 48 miles respectively. It is bounded on the North by the Gurgaon District, on the East by the Muttra and Agra Districts on the South by the States of Dholpur and Karauli, on the South-West by Jaipur and on the West by Alwar.

It covers an area of about 1,993 square miles and has a population of 5,58,785 souls according to the Census of 1911. The annual gross revenue calculated on an average of the past 5 years is 26 lacs. The State pays no tribute to the British Government or to any State.

2. His Highness' Name, Title, Health and Education.—The present Chief of the State is His Highness Maharaja Vrijendra Savai Kishan Singh, Bahadur Bahadur Jang. He is a Sinsinwar Jat by caste, was born on the 4th October 1899 and is now 12 years old. He is a student of the Mayo College Ajmer and reads at present in the VII Class. His Highness enjoyed excellent health throughout the year. After his return from Europe, last year, His Highness rejoined the Mayo College and in spite of a gap of about 2 years in the course of his education, due to his absence in Europe, achieved creditable results in the annual examination.

3. His Highness the Maharaja's relations.—The ruler of Bharatpur is related to His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala, and to H. H. the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur.

4. Rao Raja Raghunath Singh.—Rao Raja Raghunath Singh is the paternal uncle of the present Maharaja. He enjoyed good health during the year. Since October 1911, he has been appointed as a Member of the Council.

5. Principal events.—His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Germany with his suite paid a visit to Bharatpur for duck shooting on the 31st December 1910. A number of European Officers took part in the shoot.

The Honourable Mr. E. G. Colvin (now Sir Elliot Colvin, K. C. S. I.,) Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, made a tour in this State in the month of February 1911, visiting Weir, Biana, Bareta and Bharatpur, whence he proceeded by rail to Ajmer.

The celebration of the Coronation of Their Imperial Majesties in England having been fixed for 22nd June 1911, Lieutenant-Colonel Girdhar Singh (now Sardar Bahadur) Commanding the Bharatpur Imperial Service Infantry, who was selected to represent the Imperial Service Troops on the auspicious occasion proceeded to England on the 16th May 1911. He had the honour of being presented to His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor and took part in State functions that were held in honour of the Coronation.

His Highness having been engaged to the younger sister of the present Chief of Faridkot (Punjab) the betrothal ceremony was celebrated on the 1st October 1911 with great eclat.

6. Personnel of the Administration. (a) Political Agency.—Major B. E. M. Gurdon, C.I.E., D.S.O., I.A., held charge of the Eastern States Agency, up to the 1st June 1911, when he was succeeded by Mr. R. E. Holland, I.C.S. The Council are deeply indebted to Major Gurdon and Mr. Holland for the kind support and advice received from them.

The Alwar State, which on the abolition of the Alwar Political Agency in 1911, had been placed under the Resident Jaipur, was, in the re-arrangement of the Agencies in Rajputana, effected during the year under report, included in the Eastern States Rajputana Agency, which now comprises the States of Bharatpur, Alwar, Karauli and Dholpur with head-quarters at Bharatpur.

(b) Agency Surgeoncy:—The charge of the Agency Surgeoncy was held by Lieutenant-Colonel Hore, I.M.S., till 8th June 1911, on which date he was succeeded by Major F. A. Smith, I.M.S., M.D., D.Ph.

(c) State Council:—After the reversion of Rao Bahadur Pundit Girdhari Lal to his post under the Punjab Government, in March 1910, the work of the administration was for some time carried on by 3 Members only. The work, however, being too much for them, the Government were pleased to strengthen the Council by lending the services of Khan Bahadur Kazi Aziz-ud-din Ahmed, a Deputy Collector in the United Provinces, who joined here as Revenue Member on the 8th June 1911.

Rao Bahadur (now Diwan Bahadur) Pundit G. R. Khandekar, Judicial Member, proceeded on 2 months 24 days' leave, on the 1st October 1911, preparatory to his retirement and Rao Raja Raghunath Singh was appointed as a Member of the State Council with effect from the same date, and the work of the Judicial Department was entrusted to Rai Bahadur Munshi Raushan Lal in addition to the Financial Department, of which he was already in charge.

CHAPTER II.—Administration of Land.

7. **Land Revenue.**—The first regular settlement of the State was conducted in the years 1896 to 1901, the year under report being the tenth of its working; or it may be said that one half of the period for which the assessments were announced has passed away. The old demand amounted to Rs. 19,09,766 and the new Settlement fixed it at Rs. 20,85,428 as the initial "Jama" and Rs. 21,38,638 as final "Jama" after progressive enhancement. The final demand was reached in the Northern District in the sambat year 1961 and the Southern District in the sambat year 1962. The assessments are fairly well apportioned and there is no complaint against them now. In a year of normal agricultural conditions the demand can be realised in full: the only thing needed is a sympathetic and lenient treatment of cases of hardship or trouble; or in time of drought, scarcity and famine, such general measures as might help to alleviate the distress whenever felt. This the Darbar have done fully in the past.

8. **Crops.**—Unfortunately the Kharif and Rabi crops of this year were both below the average: the Kharif sowings were hampered by want of timely rains in the beginning and middle of the season, and the ripened crop was very much damaged by heavy rains received in the end of September. Much of the Kharif area thus thrown out of cultivation was resown with the Rabi. The Rabi progressed well for a time but the February frost and cold winds spoiled the grain and thus the autumn crop also failed to come up to expectation. The cultivated and successful areas of Kharif and Rabi sambat 1967 are compared with the normal in the following table:—

		KHARIF.		RABI.	
		<i>Cultivated.</i>	<i>Successful.</i>	<i>Cultivated.</i>	<i>Successful.</i>
Normal (Bighas) ...		13,61,530	12,52,095	6,64,400	5,91,985
S. 1967 ,, ...		12,27,077	11,01,273	11,49,787	11,06,253

9. **Collections.**—The demand and collections of the year are given below:—

			<i>Sambat 1967.</i>	<i>Past year's arrears.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
DEMAND {	Bharatpur Circle	...	11,25,446	2,39,905	13,65,351
	Dig Circle	...	9,99,599	1,08,608	11,08,207
	Total	...	21,25,045	3,48,513	24,73,558
COLLECTIONS {	Bharatpur Circle	...	10,88,223	41,424	11,29,647
	Dig Circle	...	9,79,707	31,943	10,11,650
	Total	...	20,67,930	73,367	21,41,297

Looking to the condition of the crops, the collections were very fair. The transfer of land to the Nagda-Muttra and the Bayana Agra Railways has caused a decrease in the demand while resumptions of Mafi and other lands have slightly increased it.

10. **Irrigation.**—Owing to the heavy rains received in the concluding days of September 1910, the irrigated area developed abnormally. The average total irrigated area for the past years is 2,27,016 Bighas, whereas it was 6,97,938 Bighas during the year under report. Irrigation from the Ruparel is, likewise, making steady progress, as the following figures will show :

Sambat Year.	Area irrigated.	Remarks.
1963	22,712 (acres)	
1964	17,517 „	A bad year.
1965	58,453 „	A year of heavy rainfall.
1966	47,000 „	
1967	70,738 „	

With the development of this irrigation the area sown with the Rabi crop which is benefitted by the irrigation, is gradually increasing and it is tending directly to improve the general agricultural conditions. The Revenue Department is trying, with the valuable help of the State Public Works Department, to extend the Ruparel irrigation so as to make it possible for a larger area every year to receive water.

The State has some irrigation independent of its own local means, from the Jumna Canal channels running close by the borders. The United Provinces Irrigation Department have been kind enough to continue to supply water to such State villages as lie on or near the channels on payment of ordinary water-rate. No owner's rate is charged and the State Zamindars are treated in exactly the same manner as the British villagers. This is a consideration for which the Durbar feel themselves indebted to the United Provinces Irrigation Authorities.

11. **Taccavi.**—Owing to the paucity and slackness of rains during the greater period of the Kharif crop, and, subsequently, after the heavy rain of September, in order to start Rabi operations as widely as possible the Zamindars had to be provided with larger Taccavi grants than last year. Taccavi was distributed for the various agricultural objects, as follows :—

	S. 1966.	S. 1967.
1. For repairs and construction of pucca wells.	12,905	24,043
2. For sinking kutchra wells	769	990
3. For seed and implements	7,309	34,228
4. For plough bullocks	27,565	48,903
5. For repairs to Bunds ... ..	...	355
Total ...	<u>48,548</u>	<u>1,08,519</u>

The generosity of the State in the matter of unrestricted Taccavi grants is greatly appreciated by the zamindars and repayments are made, as far as possible, according to the conditions of grants.

In order to avert the chances of the Taccavi being utilised by unauthorised persons and for purposes other than agricultural as also to make the zamindars feel their responsibility in the matter of settling the advances, the Darbar have levied an interest of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on all kinds of Taccavi.

12. Revenue Administration.—The administration of the Revenue Department continues to work on the system and directions laid down at the last Settlement. The zamindars have by now become fully acquainted with the system; and efforts are being made to make them understand their position and duties as tenants or zamindars and to enable them to acquit themselves as responsible and interested people. The Officials of the Revenue Department from the highest to the lowest officers are all being exhorted to treat the agriculturists with greater consideration and attention than before, and in matters relating to misunderstandings or disputes arising amongst them, to co-operate with them with a view to settlement by themselves.

The policy adopted by the Darbar of late as regards a sympathetic treatment of the zamindars embarrassed by heavy arrears, or crippled by want of means to carry on their occupation has proved highly beneficial not only generally but particularly in cases; but for such consideration the people might have been reduced to an intolerable state. The peculiar position of Rajputana in the matter of natural resources and configuration makes it incumbent on the state, as so rightly and strongly directed by the Settlement Commissioner, to treat its zamindars with extraordinarily liberal consideration in times of drought or famine. If the State continues to work on this policy, the prosperity of the State and its agriculturists is assured.

13. Natural and other Calamities.—Save a few accidents by fire, no other natural calamities visited during the year under report. The loss sustained from fire accidents was small compared with that of previous years. This is attributed to the fact that people are beginning to understand the seriousness of ravages by fire and are adopting means for averting them.

14. Nagda-Muttra and Bayana Agra Railways.—The construction of the Nagda Muttra Railway which has now been in working order for some time past, has taken up about 1,600 acres of land in, Bharatpur, Rupbas, Bayana and Kumer Tehsils.

A new line, called the Bayana Agra Railway, is now under construction. This line has already acquired about 500 acres of land and is likely to take up some more land.

15. As the Government of India have decided to compensate Native States for lands acquired for Railway purposes, statements of compensation for the land taken up are now under preparation with a view to settlement of the dues.

Irrigation Establishment.—The supervising Irrigation establishment is still doing its work. But during the year under report the office of the Revenue Assistant who was the head of the establishment has been abolished and the Tehsildars and Deputy Collectors concerned have been made responsible for due check and supervision of the irrigation. This year has shown that the Revenue Department is quite able to do this work by themselves and the results achieved have borne testimony to the expectations.

CHAPTER III.—Protection.

16. **Legislation.**—No new rules or circulars were passed during the year under report, some important ones are, however, under the consideration of the Council.

17. **Military Forces.**—As mentioned in previous reports the Military Force in the State is of two kinds :—

(a) Imperial Service Troops.

(b) Raj Troops.

All the troops are stationed at the Head quarters.

18. The I. S. Troops consist of an Infantry and a Transport Corps.

19. **Imperial Service Infantry.**—Lt.-Col. Girdhar Singh Bahadur was in command of the I. S. Infantry during the year under report except for a period of two months and twenty days, when he proceeded to London to represent the I. S. Troops of this State at the Coronation of Their Imperial Majesties King Emperor George V and Queen Empress Mary.

During this period Major Ganeshi Lal was in command of the Infantry.

Strength.—The sanctioned strength of the I. S. Infantry is :

Officers and men	...	...	...	653
Followers	...	...	...	57
Mules, horses and ponies	...	...	...	171
Transport Carts	...	...	...	49
Transport Drivers	...	...	...	107

But the Regiment is kept 5 per cent below the sanctioned strength with a view to provide for the grant of compensation for dearness of provisions.

The strength on the 31st October 1911 was as below :—

Officers and fighting men	.	...	618
Regimental Followers	...	...	56
Transport Drivers	...	...	103

It is fully equipped and efficient.

The services of the I. S. Infantry are utilised by the State in peace in supplying Guards of Honour on ceremonial occasions and on the arrival of distinguished personages.

It also supplies guards for the Agency and the Inspecting officers Bungalows, the Treasury the Toshakhana and wherever required.

During the year under report, in the month of November 1910, the services of the Regiment were utilised by the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, on the occasion of the Disturbance caused by the Thakurs of Jhiri in the Dholpur State.

At first only 50 men under Sardar Bahadur Captain Narain Singh accompanied the Political Agent, Major B. E. M. Gurdon, D.S.O., C.I.E., I.A., but afterwards four more Companies joined under Sardar Bahadur Col. Girdhar Singh.

Their work was approved by the Government of India.

20. Inspections.—During the year under report the Regiment was inspected by the Inspector General of I. S. Troops who distributed Musketry prizes. Also on the 13th March 1911. He noted in the Hospital Inspection Book "As I have always found it this Hospital is in a good condition."

21. B. P. R. A.—A party consisting of Major Ganeshi Lal and 9 rank and file took part in the B. P. R. A. Meeting held at Meerut from the 9th to the 19th November 1910 and received Rs. 105 as prizes.

Major Ganeshi Lal got the first prize of Rs. 50 in championship match No. 11 at 900 yards in addition to 4 other prizes.

22. Musketry.—On the 3rd February 1911 a fatigue party consisting of three men was sent to the 25th Musketry Class Meerut. Naick Shib Lal worked as Assistant Instructor. Jamadar Yakub Ali and Naick Dulay Khan attended this class and came out successful.

Mr F. O. Ford, Chief Civil Master Armourer inspected the arms of this Regiment and remarked that they were in fair condition.

23. Military Sports.—A party consisting of 38 fighting men and two followers joined the 8th Athletic Meeting of the I. S. Troops held at Gwalior in January 1911. Military Sports were also held by the Regiment in their lines in honour of the Tika Ceremony of H. H. the Maharaja Sahib on the 6th October 1911.

24. Field Firing.—In February 1911 the Field Firing of the Regiment was held under the supervision of Major H. J. Riddell, Inspecting Officer Rajputana I. S. Infantry.

25. Newspaper.—The Regiment continues to subscribe to the urdu newspaper "Fauji Akhbar."

26. **Signalling.**—Captain S. Morton Inspector of Signalling I. S. Troops inspected the Signalling of the Regiment and found it satisfactory.

27. **I. S. Infantry Reserve.**—The Reservists were abolished during the year under report.

28. The total expenditure of the I. S. Infantry was Rs. 1,55,507.

I. S. Transport Corps.

Major Kishen Singh Bahadur was Commandant of the Corps throughout the year.

The sanctioned strength of the Corps is :—

Officers and men	.	..	...	359
Followers	.	...	...	107
Carts	...	...	...	300
Mules	...	...	...	600
Ponies	...	...	...	7
Tongas	...	...	...	8

The Two Sub-Assistant Surgeons were included in the number.

The number on the roll on the 31st October 1910 was :—

Officers and men	..	...	...	355
Followers	...	...	...	106
Carts	...	...	...	399
Mules	...	...	...	598
Ponies	...	...	...	6
Tongas	...	..	...	10

250 Carts and 6 tongas are reserved for Field Service and the rest are utilised for station duties.

29. **Inspection.**—The Corps was inspected by the Inspector General I.S. Troops on the 14th March 1911 and he expressed his satisfaction.

On the 10th December 1910 the Chief Civil Master Armourer inspected the arms of the Corps and found them in good condition.

Major R. G. Munn, D.A.A.G. inspected the pistol practice of the Corps.

The Inspecting Officer as well as his Assistant inspected the Corps several times during the year.

30. **Arms**—The men of the Corps are provided with Khukries.

31. **Purchase of new mules**—During the year under report 43 mules were condemned by the Inspecting Officer and were cast out.

47 new mules were purchased ; of these ten were taken from the mule Paddock of the State and 37 were purchased through local arrangements from the districts of Karnal and Amballa.

32. **Mule Paddock of the State**—The arrangement of the Paddock was transferred to the Transport Lines under the supervision of the Corps. There were 43 young mules at the time of the transfer and 20 more were purchased during the year. Out of these ten were transferred to the strength of the Corps and thus the total number of young mules in the Paddock at the close of the year was 53.

33. **Veterinary**—During the year under report two drivers have been sent to the Veterinary College, Lahore to be trained as Veterinary Assistants.

34. **Sports**—A party was sent to Gwalior to compete in the Athletic Sports of the I.S. Troops.

On the 30th December 1910 His Highness Maharaja Sahib Bahadur Bahadur Jung viewed the sports of the Corps and distributed prizes to the winners.

35. **Newspaper**—The Transport Corps like the I.S. Infantry also subscribe to the Urdu newspaper "Fauji Akhbar."

36. **Workshop**—One Mochi of the Transport Corps Workshop was sent to the Firm of Messrs. Cooper Allen & Co., Cawnpore and he came back after qualifying himself as a Saddler.

37. **Offering of Services**—During the year under report the Darbar offered the services of this Corps to the Government of India for employment at Delhi in connection with the Coronation Darbar.

The Government of India very kindly accepted the offer and preparations were made on a grand scale.

on the 7th August 1911, 51 Transport Carts were sent to Delhi under a Jamadar; on the 21st August, 21 more Transport Carts proceeded to Delhi and on the 21st September 1911, the remaining establishment left for Delhi.

Thus there was the following establishment at Delhi at the close of the year on 31st October 1911:—

Rank and file	...	...	310
Followers	...	...	90
Carts	...	...	252
Tongas	...	...	7
Mules	...	...	544
Ponies	...	...	5

All officials with whom the Corps came into contact up to the month of October 1911, were highly pleased with it and other commendatory remarks will be entered in the next year's report. The total expenditure of the Corps during the year was Rs 1,10,561.

38. **Raj Troops**—There is nothing worth noting about the Raj Troops. The Infantry supplies guards and the Cavalry supplies Sawars for escort and Dak purposes.

Their services are utilized whenever the Police, the Treasury or any other Department ask them for guard purposes.

39. **Police**—The Police Department of the State was organised in the year 1905, and has greatly improved in strength and efficiency under the able Superintendence of Mr. A. G. Blanchett. The only change made in the strength of the Police was the appointment of a Deputy Superintendent on Rs 175-25=200, per mensem. The remainder of the junior force remains unchanged.

40. The State Police are a body of well equipped men: they are armed largely with Martini Henry guns. They are working on the United Provinces Police system in the matter of procedure, and are, on the whole, well turned out.

41. The total number of cognizable cases reported during the year was 916 against 753 in the preceding year. Investigation was made in 504 cases or 55 per cent. whereas enquiry was refused or declined in 45 per cent. against just the same percentage last year. The number of cases struck off as false was 67, or 7 per cent. of the total number reported against 73 per cent. last year.

42. The total number of cases convicted during the year was 240 or 47.7 per cent. of those investigated against 52 per cent. secured last year.

43. **Offences relating to coin, etc.**—Three cases were reported of these two were convicted during the year.

44. **Murder**—Two cases, against one in last year, were reported. One has been given up for want of evidence and the other is still in hand.

45. **Culpable homicide**—Four cases were reported against one last year. Of these three went up for trial. Two have been convicted whereas the third is still pending.

46. **Grievous Hurt**—24 cases against 13 reported last year, only one case was investigated and sent up for trial, but it was compounded.

57. **Kidnapping**.—There were two cases against the same number last year. Both were tried and convicted. In both these cases, minor girls were taken over to the Punjab and there sold. The traffic in girls is, it is apprehended, carried on to a larger extent than comes to light and the Punjab forms the market. There is a case, at present under investigation, in which a girl was kidnapped and sold in the Gurdaspur District of the Punjab for Rs. 325. No report was made here, but the Gurdaspur District Police recovered the girl and sent her to the State. Enquiries are now being made: one of the accused is an ex-Head Constable of the State Police.

48. **Dacoity**.—Two cases were reported during this year. There was no case during the last two years. In one no trace was obtained

and the other is still under enquiry having occurred at the close of the year. It is believed that none of these cases was committed by local men. One seems to be the result of Kanjars activity while the other, still under investigation, is attributed to Banjaras from Jaipur.

49. **Rioting.**—Four cases were reported : three were sent up for trial, and one was convicted one acquitted and one is still pending. One case was the result of damage caused by cattle to standing crops, while in another a fracas occurred as a result of a dispute about the ownership of a certain Pipal tree. Another case was due to an assault of a simple nature.

50. **Burglary.**—373 cases were reported against 303 last year 140 were investigated and 39 convicted, this year.

51. **Ordinary theft.**—127 cases reported against 112 last year. The percentage of convictions secured to investigations made stands at 66·7 against 66 last year.

52. **Cattle Theft.**—158 cases reported against 121 last year The increase is said to be due to Mina activity during this year. 132 cases were investigated and 33 convicted, or 25 percent less than last year.

53. **Recovery of stolen property.**—Property valued at Rs. 46,324 was stolen this year as compared with Rs. 27,928 last year. The increase is due to increased cases of cattle thefts, burglary, ordinary theft, and dacoity. Of the property stolen 33·8 per cent was recovered against 34·8 recorded last year.

54. **Vagrancy and bad Character.**—Only 9 cases were convicted against 21 last year. Attention of the District Magistrates is being drawn to the necessity of resorting to the bad livelihood sections of the Criminal Procedure Code more vigorously than heretofore.

55. **Previous convictions.**—Previous convictions were traced against 32 persons during this year, as against 8 last year. The assistance received in this connection from the Finger Print Bureaus at Allahabad, Abu, Simla and Phillor is very useful.

56. **Absconded offenders.**—The total number of names on the register at the close of the last year was 44, during this year 9 names were added, making a total of 53. Of these 23 were arrested and 30 are still at large. In this direction the Police efforts are creditable.

57. **Rewards.**—Rs. 995 were paid away in rewards during this year ; Rs. 731 to members of the force, 52 to Chaukidars and 212 to outsiders against Rs. 667, 70, and 252 respectively, paid last year

58 **Co-operation with the Police of neighbouring States and British India.**—The relations of the State Police with the Police of the adjoining States and British India continue to be satisfactory. There has not been the least friction with the British Police, during this year. The Border Thanadars exchange visits, hold conferences and maintain

and foster good feelings in other ways. The State acknowledges the assistance rendered by Mr. Williamson, Superintendent of Police, Agra District and Messrs Adams and Bell of the Muttra District. The services of Mr. Blanehett were acknowledged by His Honour the Lt.-Governor of the United Provinces in the last Police Report for the help given to the Agra and Muttra Police.

59. **Judicial.**—The number of the Civil and Criminal Courts in the State remained the same as in the last year.

60. **Criminal.**—The total number of cases instituted during the year under report was 2,811 against 2,449 in the last year, while the number of persons tried was 7,177 against 6,004 during the last year. Out of these 1,378 were convicted, 3,646 acquitted, 1,486 discharged, 53 committed and 143 died or were otherwise disposed of. The number of persons remaining under trial was 471 against 297 in the last year.

61. **Criminal Appeals.**—Altogether 405 appeals were filed in the various appellate courts of the State during the year. 65 of these were summarily rejected. Sentences were confirmed in 189, modified in 16, and reversed in 56, while proceedings were quashed in 3 cases. The number of cases which were referred to higher courts was 12, and further enquiry was ordered in 43. The number of cases remaining undisposed of at the end of the year was 21.

62. **Extradition.**—The number of persons extradited to British India from the Bharatpur State was 14 and the same number was surrendered to the Bharatpur State during the year under report.

63. **Civil Original**—(Judicial) 1,517 civil cases were instituted during the year under report against 1,565 in the last year. The number of cases pending at the end of the last year was 83. This made up a total of 1,600 cases for disposal during the year. Out of these 1,491 were disposed of leaving a balance of 109 pending at the close of the year. Out of the cases disposed of, 96 were decided *ex parte*, 773 were admitted or compromised, 148 were struck off the file and 474 were contested.

The total value of property involved amounted to Rs. 1,23,053, which gives an average of 81 per case. The number of suits above 500 was 21 while that of suits above Rs. 1,000 was 7.

64. **Civil Appeals (Judicial)**—262 appeals were preferred during the year under review and 24 were pending from last year making a total of 286 for disposal. Out of these, 261 were disposed of and 25 remained pending at the close of the year. The value of property involved in appeals amounted to Rs. 54,531 against 77,329 in the last year.

65. **Registration (Judicial)**—The number of documents presented for registration was 443 against 464 in the last year. The value of property dealt with in these documents was 1,41,845, against Rs. 96,686, in the last year. Out of 443 documents presented 411 were regis-

tered, while there were 24 of which registration was refused leaving a balance of 8 at the end of the year.

66. Jail Department.—Munshi Babu Pershad remained incharge of the Jail Department till 14th August 1911. On his having accepted a post in Datia State Babu Jaikishan Dass, the officer Kothi Khas, was appointed in his place but as he was engaged in the Durbar work, Lala Hari Chand, who was appointed as officer Kothi Khas in place of Babu Jaikishan Dass was appointed to act as Superintendent Jail till Babu Jaikishan Dass, could be relieved of the Durbar work after which they are to take their respective substantive posts.

The total expenditure of this department in the year under report was Rs. 19,008, as compared with Rs. 21,522 last year.

67. Number of prisoners.—The average number of prisoners during the year under report was 184 against 214 in the last year. The number of prisoners at the close of the year was 206 against 181 in the last year. The total number of prisoners admitted to the Jail during the year was 354 as against 280 of the last year. The year under report was not a good agricultural year like the past year and it may be said that this increase in the prison population is apparently due to causes quite contrary to those which brought about a decrease in the last year.

68. Health of prisoners.—There were two deaths in all during the year under report against 7 in the last year. Of these one was due to heat stroke and the other to Branchio Pneumonia. The health and physique of prisoners was excellent and the low number of deaths among the increased population of prisoners as compared with figures of the past years testify to the good work of the Medical authorities concerned.

69. Escape.—There was no escape among the prisoners during the year under report.

70. Buildings.—It has not been possible this year to build a lunatic ward and the bakery in the new Jail and consequently the subsidiary Jail has not been totally abandoned. The bakery and the lunatic asylum are still in their old places. It is hoped that these additions together with other petty improvements will be carried out later on.

71. Jail Garden.—Notwithstanding the paucity of rains and want of an efficient Choudhuri the Jail Garden yielded an income of Rs. 47 against Rs. 37 of the year before, in addition to vegetables consumed by the prisoners during the year under report. This year Rs. 51 only as against Rs. 59 of the year before were spent on the feed of the garden-bullocks otherwise they were maintained on the produce of the garden and that of the open land near the Jail.

72. Jail Factory and Bakery.—The bakery results for this year are almost the same as for the year before. The expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 524 whereas the actual income brought in by the sale

of loaves etc., amounted to Rs. 725. The net gain is therefore is Rs. 201 exclusive of the sum of Rs. 148 which remained unrealized during the year. Goods worth Rs. 2,704 were manufactured by the Factory and sold to the public during the year and the expenditure incurred was 1,384. This year too, the out-turn of the work in the Factory was not so great as it should have been and this is mostly due to lack of prison labour. Efforts will be made next year to increase the income of the Factory.

73. Press.—The Superintendent State Jail, is the *ex-Officio* Superintendent of the State Press Department. It is being worked on business principles and by convict labour which is paid at moderate charges. The total expenditure on the State Press including the cost of paper, convict labour and other printing requisites purchased during the year under report amounted to Rs. 12,698 as compared with Rs. 8,524 in the last year. Thus there is an increase of Rs. 4,174 in the expenditure which is mainly due to the fact that (a) charges relating to the preceding year were paid up and accounted for in the year under report, (b) purchase of new types and (c) that the value of forms that remained in hand in stock at the close of the year was Rs. 3,491 which was larger than that of the previous year. The State Press turned out work of the value of Rs. 17,648 inclusive of the cost of stock in hand resulting in a net profit of Rs. 4,950 as compared with Rs. 6,897 in the year before.

Out of the total work turned out, work of the value of Rs. 14,956 was supplied to State Departments and out of which Rs. 11,158 were realized and credited into the Treasury, the balance of Rs. 3,798 will be realised during the next year.

The total amount realised and actually credited into the State Treasury during the year under report as Press income was Rs. 14,158 which includes a sum of Rs. 3,000 realised on account of last year.

Considering the fact that a heavy amount of abnormal expenditure was debited to this year's budget and that convict labour was not adequately forthcoming, the result is no less creditable than that of last year.

74. State Gazette.—The State has no Gazette of its own and the need for one local State paper is keenly felt. The Council, have therefore arranged for the issue of a monthly Gazette for the present from the 1st of January 1912. The Gazette will contain information about important events, appointments, transfers and other changes among high officers of the State, crop and weather reports, tour programmes of high officers and such other general information as may be of interest to the State or the public.

75. Municipal Administration.—As stated in the previous year's report, there are two Municipal Boards in the State, one at Bharatpur and the other at Dig, besides 5 Sanitary Boards at Kaman Kumher, Weir, Bayana and Bhusawar.

76. Bharatpur Municipal Board.—There were 11 sittings of the Board during the year under report, while 40 meetings of the Sanitary Sub-Committee were held to discuss matters connected with the sanitation of the City. The important reforms proposed or introduced during the year under report are as noted below:—

(i) Three masonry public latrines that were under construction since last year were completed and brought into use during the year under report.

(ii) As masonry latrines were not considered quite sanitary by the medical authorities, it was decided for future to have galvanized iron ones and consequently three such sets were obtained from the Empire Engineering Company, Cawnpore, for being put up in the remaining parts of the City.

(iii) Twelve masonry rubbish bins and 26 Urinals were built on different sites selected for the purpose.

(iv) It having been found that masonry rubbish bins often stood in need of repairs, 50 movable iron bins, obtained from Cawnpore, have been placed at suitable places in different localities.

(v) The tram line noticed in the last year's report was expected to be ready for use by the close of the year and although the earthwork has been completed the line is not yet in working order, on account of the rails not being thoroughly sunk in the Kunkar so as to make it fit for bullock traction. The defect has since been brought to the notice of the Public Works Department who, it is hoped, will take early steps to rectify the same.

(vi) A large number of pits and hollows in the city, in which rain water accumulated and which served as natural breeding places for malarial mosquitos were filled with dry rubbish and earth, and the work is still in progress.

(vii) The cattle tax that had been levied in the city for some time past was abolished during the year under report, as the receipts therefrom were insignificant and not worth the trouble and expense of collection, and the worries caused to the cattle owners.

(viii) As a result of the test boring, carried out last year, with a view to obtaining pure drinking water supply for the city, an experimental well is being sunk by the Public Works Department at Kanjoli about three miles outside the city. It is so far promising well, the work being in progress.

(ix) The work of survey and taking levels of the city which was started by the State Public Works Department last year in order to devise measures for improving the drainage of the city is not yet finished. It is a very elaborate task and will take some time to collect the necessary details.

(æ) There was a great improvement in the lighting arrangements of the city, the total number of post lanterns being now 476.

77. Epidemics.—Plague made its appearance in certain quarters of the city in the month of February and ended in April 1911. The total number of seizures and deaths were 180 and 131 respectively, as compared with 418 and 331 in the previous year. Credit is due to the Municipal Board and its staff for the readiness and promptitude, with which they faced the disease and for the timely and speedy measures adopted by them to stamp it out.

The year under report was marked by the absence of the wide spread malaria which usually visits the city after the rains. This is attributed to the late rains, followed by cold season, which afforded less opportunities for the breeding of the mosquitos.

The following statement will show the total number of births and deaths in the Bharatpur City in Sambat 1966 (1909-10) and 1967 (1910-11) respectively.

	Birth.	Rate p. mille.	Deaths.	Rate p. mille.	Population.
S. 1966	1,354	39.92	1,918	56.01	33,912
S. 1967	1,510	45.38	1,677	50.39	33,912

N.B.—The Census figures for 1911 have been taken for this year for purposes of comparison.

The large and regrettable decrease in the population of the Bharatpur City (*vide* Appendix XXXIII) has drawn the close attention of the high officers of the State who are engaging themselves in the task of studiously tracing the causes, that have been at work as also the means whereby to check them and thus to restore the city of Bharatpur to normally healthy conditions of life. Mr. Holland, our popular and sympathetic Political Agent and Major Smith our able and energetic Agency Surgeon have particularly interested themselves in this important subject. Meetings of the citizens of Bharatpur and the State Officials are being held to investigate the causes that have brought about the appalling decline in population and the authorities are all deeply concerned with the gravity of the question. It is expected that some important reforms may be introduced so as to check the decline in population and improve the conditions of life of the people.

The total income and expenditure of the Bharatpur Municipal Board during the year under report amounted to Rs. 29,085, and Rs. 38,152, respectively. As explained in the previous year's report, the Bharatpur Municipality is not self supporting.

78. Dig Municipal Board.—The general sanitation of the town remained good. The new office building for the board is reaching completion and will be occupied in the next year.

Epidemics.—The town remained safe from epidemic diseases during the year under report. Only 2 fatal cases of plague occurred. Careful

and timely measures adopted by the Board to check the spread of the disease had desired effect. The lighting of the town is done by contract. There were 94 post lanterns in the preceding year but these being found insufficient for the area and population of the town, 30 more of improved design were purchased.

The following figures show the income and expenditure of the Dig Municipal Board during the Sambat year (1910-11).

Income.	Expenditure.
11,795	11,451

79.—Sanitary Board Kaman.—Kaman or Kamban is an ancient town, well known as a place of pilgrimage of Hindus of Vaishnava sect and is visited by numerous pilgrims of that religion from distant parts of India throughout the year. Two important fairs are held here in the month of September and October when large crowds of people assemble. This renders the sanitation of the town a difficult matter, entailing hard work on the Municipal staff.

The general health of the people remained good.

Epidemics.—Plague broke out in the month of January 1911, and continued for some time. There were 133 deaths. Cholera also visited the town but could make no progress, there being only 5 deaths from it.

80. Sanitary Board Kumher.—There was no epidemic during the year under report. The health of the town was good.

81. Sanitary Board Biana.—This is an ancient historical town, generally known for its old buildings and antiquarian remains. Since the opening of the Nagda Muttra Railway, there is a steady increase in business and traffic in the town and special attention is being paid to its sanitary requirements.

Epidemics.—Owing to a severe outbreak of plague at Soorote and other adjoining Jaipur villages on the border, great apprehensions were felt as regards Biana which is connected with it (Soorote) both by rail and road. Timely precautionary measures, however, saved it from the disease getting a footing, there being only 9 imported cases.

82. Sanitary Board Weir.—Plague broke out in the month of January 1911 and continued till the month of May 1911. There were 121 seizures and 112 deaths, otherwise the health of the town was good.

83. Sanitary Board Bhusawar.—This town has been visited by plague almost continuously for some years.

During the year under report the out-break was so severe that a large number of people temporarily left the town or died, bringing its population down to 4,309, as returned in the last Census, which was taken while the plague was raging, against 6,690 in 1901. The total number of deaths from plague was 237. Two sets of public latrines have been obtained from Cawnpore and will be put up very soon. It is

hoped that they will improve the health of the town, the out-skirts of which are at present dirty.

84. **General Improvements.**—During the year under report, a large number of iron latrines, rubbish carts, and night soil carts, were obtained from the Empire Engineering Company, Cawnpore, for the town as noted below and will be put up and brought into use very soon.

Towns.	Iron latrines.	Rubbish carts.	Night soil carts.
Dig	... 2 sets	2	...
Kaman	... 4 „	1	1
Biana	... 4 „	1	1
Bhusawar . .	2 „	1	1
Weir	... 2 „	1	1

CHAPTER IV.—Production and Distribution.

85. **Weather.**—The weather was generally satisfactory as regards agriculture. The winter was rather severe owing to the frost and winds in February 1911. The people fortunately escaped much malaria owing to the rains coming rather late just about the setting in of the winter.

86. **Crops.**—The outturn of the Kharif and Rabi crops was somewhat below the average. This is explained by the fact that the Kharif was washed out by heavy rains and the Rabi though well started and very promising lost a good deal owing to strong winds and cold in the winter of the year under report.

87. **Rainfall.**—The peculiar position of Rajputana makes the agricultural prosperity of the State entirely dependent on rain. A well distributed and timely rainfall of moderate quantity can bring about a very flourishing crop. But if these conditions do not help, the loss may be severe. During the year under report the average total rainfall of the State from November 1910 to October 1911 was 20·75 inches only ; but the rainfall which actually benefited the year's crop, i.e., that received during the period from April 1910 to March 1911 was 38·65 inches. The ordinary average rainfall of the State is only 25 inches. Thus it would appear that the rains affecting the year's crops were heavy. During the greater period of the Kharif, the rainfall was scanty consequent on which the successful area was small. Towards the end of the crop, in September 1910, there was a very heavy and sudden out-burst of rain which brought down about 20 inches in two days. The standing crop was almost entirely damaged, but the Rabi operations started extensively, much of the spoiled Kharif area being resown with it. December and January were rainless months, but the crop did not suffer as the land had absorbed sufficient moisture to stand the effects of a dry "Mahawat" (winter rains). In February, however, strong winds and severe cold damaged the ripened grain, so that the yield fell below the average.

88. Forest and Bagar Department.—Bagar.— This Department looks after the State Roonchs, controls the production and distribution of grass in the State and keeps in stock earthen pots, fuel wood, and charcoal, etc., for sale to State Departments members of the Ruling family and the European community. There are altogether 21 Roonchs (grass preserves) in the State, which are more like bushy jungles than regular forests. Out of these Roonchs, 17 Roonchs are under the control of the Bagar Department and cover all over the State a protected area of 12,359 acres, while the remaining have been allotted for the Imperial Service Infantry and the Transport Corps exclusively and are managed by those Departments directly. Soon after the commencement of rains, grazing in Roonchs is prohibited and the restriction is continued till grass has been cut and stacked, after which they are opened for grazing and a grazing fee is charged. The grass is generally and mostly cut through labourers and transported in hired carts to depots, the chief being at the Capital. It is to be recorded with regret that the mowing machines which were purchased at a great expense did only prove satisfactory. The total amount of grass cut during the season by five machines has amounted to 2,800 Maunds only at a cost of Rs. 156 which gives an average of 18 maunds per rupee which is very low in as much as the grass was often cut through labourers at an average of more than 30 maunds per rupee. Soon after their purchase they went out of order and are now with Messrs T. E. Thomas and Co., for being repaired. This failure is attributed to want of skilled labour and unevenness of the ground. The latter cause cannot be removed but with regard to the former it will be considered whether it would be beneficial in the long run to spend more on these machines by way of securing skilled labour to handle them.

The total quantity of grass in store with the Bagar Department at the commencement of the year was 49,157 maunds and 65,551 maunds were added to it as the yield of the year. The balance left in store at the end of the year was 21,473 maunds after meeting all the requirements of the State, which amounted to 93,235 maunds. The balance in hand and the produce of the year as compared with figures of the last year are small and the decrease is due to the fact that on account of excessive rains of the last year the Roonchs remained water logged which not only damaged the crop but spoiled the grass in its quality as well. Large issue is due to sale of grass to Grass Farm at Muttra and to the State Regiment. For the next year, sale of grass to Grass Farm at Muttra has been declined, as the harvest of grass is reported to be very poor. The late and little rains of the year have very much reduced the produce of grass throughout the State. But it is hoped that this deficiency will not affect the position of the State and efforts are to be made to keep down the requirements to a normal degree.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure incurred during the year including the cost of articles purchased for sale and that of the cutting and carting of grass amounted to Rs. 50,855 whereas the amount provided in the Budget was Rs. 32,821. The increase is due to Rs. 1,700 being

the cost of grass stacked at high charges under apprehension of the year under report being a lean year and other abnormal expenditure such as purchase of cutting machine, etc.

The total income brought in by sale of grass, fuel wood and charcoal is Rs. 48,407 which includes the amount realized during the year on account of grazing fee as well.

89. The question whether the State Kunds and jungles can be so improved as to render the thorough utilization of the potentialities of the soil possible is receiving consideration.

General.—As experience has shown, reduction in the establishment referred to in the last year's report has not had good effect in this way that the present staff is overburdened with work and cannot be expected to work with efficiency.

90. **Prices of Grain.**—In the beginning and the middle of the year under report, the prices of food grains generally ruled favourably being slightly lower than those prevailing in the same periods of the preceding year, but in October 1911, *i. e.*, towards the end the prices rose, owing to unsatisfactory prospects of the next Kharif. The staple food grain "Bejhar" was cheapest in June 1911, being 21 seer per rupee, but was only about 17 seers in October at the Head Quarters; in the Mofassil the prices are generally slightly cheaper.

91. **Trade and Industries.**—There is no trade or business in the State requiring special notice. Within the State, agricultural produce and household necessities are distributed; whereas grain, cotton, oil-seeds, Ghee, etc., are exported from and rice sugar, cloth and other articles of domestic use are imported into the state.

Trade industries have no importance worth mention. In Bhusawar Biana and Dig hand woven cloth is manufactured which is largely used for private requirements by the people. The two Cotton Ginning Factories started in the State some time ago are still working though apparently they have not any bright prospects.

92. **Public Works Department.**—The total expenditure incurred on the Public Works Department including contributory works carried out at a cost of Rs. 3,690 is Rs. 5,68,248 against Rs. 5,64,577 spent last year.

Irrigation.—The total expenditure incurred on irrigation work was as follows :—

Original works	...	...	Rs. 64,701
Repairs to works	...	...	„ 89,768
Total	...	...	1,54,469

These works consisted mainly of restoration of old bunds and construction of one or two new bunds which are likely to be useful to the State.

Civil Works.—The principal works constructed during the year under report are a High School with Boarding House, etc., at Bharatpur, a school completed at Dig, a new Female Hospital, a new dispensary finished at Nagar, the new Police Barracks finished at Bharatpur, a new Inspection Bungalow at Nagar, improvements to His Highness the Maharaja's Abu House and construction of a coach house, gateway and office at the State Stables.

Military Works.—The total expenditure on military works during the year was Rs. 18,674. These works consisted mainly of improvements to the Imperial Service Transport Lines and the Bishamber Paltan Lines and of construction of a mule paddock at the Imperial Service Transport Corps.

Communications.—A new first class road from Weir to Bayana is being constructed to facilitate the traffic and trade attracted by the newly opened Nagda Muttra Railway.

Public Improvements.—To meet the difficulty of water supply to the Bharatpur city a well has been constructed at the Imperial Service Infantry Lines as a test measure at a total cost of Rs. 9,657 including cost of an oil engine. New platforms for Latrines and Urinals at Biana, Weir, Bhusawar, Dig and Kaman have been constructed and improvements have been carried out to the Tramway Line in the Bharatpur City.

Establishment charges.—The total cost of the Public Works Department Establishment is Rs. 59,440. Its percentage on the total expenditure on works comes to 11·80 against 10·90 in the last year. The total Budget allotment of the Public Works for the year was 5,77,080.

93. Stone Quarries.—The total expenditure on the establishment for working the stone quarries and maintaining the quarry roads was Rs. 9,466 against Rs. 9,396 last year.

The State quarries red and white stone which is used in the construction of State buildings and private houses and largely exported to adjoining districts. Bharatpur stone is noted for excellent quality. The total stone quarried during the year was 4,13,997 maunds against 3,04,626 maunds in last year. The gross revenue realised was Rs 53,275 against Rs. 62,237 last year and the net revenue after deducting all charges comes to Rs. 43,809.

Workshop.—The State Workshop remained, as heretofore, attached to the Public Works Department. The total Budget grant for State works for the year amounted to Rs. 23,850, out of which Rs. 22,794 were spent on works requisitioned by the State. Rs. 30,544 were received from various departments or other private institutions for works ordered by them which are not debitable to the workshop Budget grant. Out of this sum the Workshop realised an income of Rs. 2,653 after allowing for all charges.

94. **State Fil Khana.**—There are altogether 7 elephants in the State Fil Khana. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 16,948 as against 14,255 in the year before. The increase in expenditure this year is due to scarcity of fodder.

The Department is in charge of Chodhri Padam Singh who is a local Sardar and a relation of Raj.

CHAPTER V.

95. **Revenue and Finance.**—The financial year of the State commences on the 1st November and ends on the 31st October and the figures shown in this chapter relate to that period.

The following statement which is a brief summary of Appendix XXII gives the figures of the actual receipts and expenditure for the sambat year 1967 as compared with the Budget Estimates for the same year.

Particulars.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
Budget estimates for 1966	2,67,194	33,30,088	35,97,282	32,29,214	3,68,068
Do. 1967	6,04,885	33,26,294	39,31,179	33,72,239	5,58,940
Actuals for Sambat 1966	3,62,811	37,58,044	41,20,855	33,95,235	7,25,620
Do 1967	7,25,620	34,39,572	41,65,192	36,83,144	4,82,051
Difference 1966 ...	+95,617	+4,27,956	5,23,573	+1,66,021	+3,57,552
Do. 1967 ...	+1,20,735	1,13,278	2,34,013	3,10,875	—76,889

The receipts show an increase of 1,13,278 as compared with the Budget Estimates, which is mainly due to larger collections of revenue and more receipts under heads Judicial and Miscellaneous. The total expenditure amounts to Rs. 36,83,114 and thus exceeds the budget estimates by Rs. 3,10,875. It is, however, made up of Rs. 32,94,008 being the true expenditure and Rs. 3,89,106 representing the sum invested in Government Promissory Notes. Therefore the true expenditure Rs. 32,94,008 is less than the estimated figure, in spite of the fact that very large sums were spent (or advanced) in connection with the Delhi Darbar, for which no provision was originally made.

96. **Assets and Liabilities.**—The State has no liabilities. Its assets consists of Government Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 21 lacs, purchased in previous years and those of the value of 4 lacs purchased during the year under report.

97. **Comptroller's Office.**—Babu Bhola Nath, B.A., the loan of whose services was obtained in 1905, having reverted to his substantive appointment under the United Provinces Government in July 1910, the

post of Comptroller of State Accounts was held temporarily by Babu Ram Narain, Assistant Comptroller until December 1910, when Bābu Sheo Lal, B.A., Treasury Officer, was appointed permanent Comptroller of State Accounts.

98. **Annual Jama Kharches.**—This work being heavily in arrears, efforts have been made for the last two years with a view to the punctual submission of the Jama Kharches by the several Departments and the timely compilation of a consolidated Jama Kharch in the Comptroller's office, so that all State dues on account of the preceding years, as disclosed by the consolidated Jama Kharch, might be realised along with the other demands of the State before the close of the year. It is very satisfactory to note that the work of this section has been brought upto date, and it is hoped that with the observance of punctuality on the part of the Departmental heads and vigilance on that of the Comptroller's Office, the work will not fall again into arrears. The consolidated annual Jama Kharch is an index to show that the accounts of the whole State are up to date and serves as a safeguard against losing sight of the State dues.

99 **Inspections.**—On account of heavy work at the Head quarters and owing to the disposal of old cases which had long been pending, the Comptroller of State Accounts could inspect only 5 Tehsils during the year.

In view of the status and position of Tehsildars, it was ruled that for the purposes of Travelling allowance, Tehsildars of all grades including those drawing Rs. 100 or less should be classed as second class officers as defined in rule 10 of the State Account Circular No. 14.

The post of Comptroller of State Accounts having remained vacant for more than 6 months, the work of that department fell seriously into arrears and it was with considerable difficulties and hard and continuous effort on the part of the present Comptroller and his staff that the arrears were cleared off and the work brought up to date. No less than 14,521 bills were audited during the year and not a single bill remained unadjusted at the end of it. As noted above, the Jama Kharch work is also now upto date.

100. **Treasury Office.**—Consequent on the appointment of Babu Sheo Lal, B.A., as Comptroller State Accounts, Chaube Hari Shanker, B.A. Treasury Accountant, was appointed Treasury Officer, with effect from the 21st December 1910.

101. **New rules and regulations.**—Sub Treasuries were hitherto opened without any regard to office hours and public holidays. It has now been ruled that all the sub treasuries will be opened during office hours and on office days only.

102. **Pensions.**—Pensions amounting to Rs. 1,01,659-8-0 were paid to pensioners and minors, who were in receipt of such allowances from the State. Their number at the commencement of the year was

2,092, of whom 76 died, 19 were re-employed and 134 struck off the list, leaving a balance of 1,810. To this number, 53 new ones were added during the year under report, making the total to be 1,863 at the close of the year.

103. **Baqaya.**—Uncovered balances of actual loans advanced by the State are usually treated as Baqaya.

The number of files relating to such loans pending at the close of the sambat year 1967 being only 52, it has been decided to abolish this branch and to send the files to the Departments concerned for the recovery of arrears and final disposal. The following statement gives the actual demand outstanding at the commencement of the year, the recoveries effected and arrears remitted or written off or otherwise adjusted :—

Amount due at the beginning of the year.	Added during the year.	Total demand.	Amount recovered during the year.	Amount written off during the year.	Total of columns 4 and 5.	Amount remaining due at the close of the year.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
14,597-13-0	271-5-0	14,869-2-0	378-4-8	934 2-3	1,312-6-11	13,556-11-1

104. **Public Works Department Audit Office.**—Seth Nusserwanji Norosji Gocal continued to be in charge of this office throughout the year.

105 **State Treasurer.**—Rai Bahadur Seth Mulchand Nemichand remained in charge of the Treasury as State Treasurer.

CHAPTER VI.—Medical Department.

106. **Vital Statistics.**—The total number of births and deaths reported during the year was 16,247 and 17,205 respectively against 14,712 and 21,712 in the previous year. The ratio of births and deaths per mille of population was 29.08 and 30.79 against 23.48 and 34.65 of the last year.

The number of sanctioned dispensaries remained the same as in last year *viz.*, 14

Attendance of patients.—2,109 in-door and 1,60,432 out-door patients were treated in all the dispensaries during the year against 2,131 in-door and 1,58,848 out-door patients of the year before, showing a decrease of 22 in the in-door and an increase of 1,584 in the out-door patients.

107. **Surgical Operations.**—6,218 operations were performed during the year, against 6532 of the previous year, showing a decrease of 314 operations as compared with the figures of the previous year.

Operations for Cataract and litholapaxy were 242 against 261 of the previous year showing a decrease of 19 operations.

108 Epidemic diseases.—Plague. The total number of plague seizures reported was 5,826 and of deaths 4,932 against 7,655 and 6565 respectively during the year before. The disease, as ever, broke out in Bhusawar Tehsil in the month of September 1910 and did not disappear till June 1911. Fortunately the Capital was not so seriously affected by the disease this year as it was last year, although its ravages in the districts were no less than those in the year before. Inoculation operations were carried out this year also at the Victoria Hospital by Doctor I. T. Mittra, Assistant Surgeon.

Cholera.—The total number of Cholera cases reported was 7 of which 6 proved fatal against 6 cases and 3 deaths of the previous year.

General.—There were 20 cases of small pox of which 4 proved fatal.

The late rains of this year proved to a large extent a check on sickness from malarial fevers and consequently there was little trouble on account of this disease during the year under report.

Inspections.—All the District dispensaries were inspected during the year by the Agency Surgeon, Eastern Rajputana States.

Buildings.—The building for the new female Hospital which was commenced during the last year was completed during the year and occupied with effect from 1st December 1911. The old female Hospital which was a part of the Victoria Hospital proper is being utilized as a ward for indoor patients from the State Troops. The new dispensary buildings at Nagar are now complete and will be occupied shortly.

Vaccination.—The number of primary vaccinations was 11,318 against 14,692 in the previous year of which 11,154 was successful. The average number of operations performed by each vaccinator was 707 against 919 of the previous year. 19·99 per mille of the population were successfully vaccinated against 23·13 in the previous year. The percentage of cases found successful to total number inspected by the Agency Surgeon was 19·10 and 99·14 by the Native Superintendent of Vaccination. The expenditure was Rs. 2,652-2-4 against 2,068 the year before.

General.—(a) The question of reversion of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons on foreign service in this State and of the constitution of a separate self-contained subordinate medical service for the State has for the last two years engaged the attention of the Darbar. It has now been decided to replace the existing staff of Government Sub-Assistant Surgeons when possible by local candidates trained in the Indore Medical College.

To give effect to this decision four students have been sent to the Indore Medical College this year to be trained as Sub-Assistant Surgeons

at the expense of the State. The training will cost the State about Rs. 240 per head per annum. In lieu of this obligation they will sign a bond to serve the State after qualifying, for seven years at least.

(b) For administrative reasons the Raj Troops Hospital at Sear which was being maintained at a cost of Rs. 1,050 annually and was independent of the Medical Department was abolished, and in its place a regular dispensary has been opened at Sear for the benefit of the public and placed under the Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge State Jail. The Raj Troops will be treated at the Victoria Hospital.

(c) Lt.-Colonel E. W. Hore, I. M. S., held charge of the office of Agency Surgeon, Eastern Rajputana States, up to 7th June 1911, and was succeeded by Major F. A. Smith, I. M. S. Doctor L. T. Mittra, Assistant Surgeon went on three months privilege leave combined with one year's furlough on 3rd October 1911. Dr. I. A. Solomon, the senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, at the Victoria Hospital has been appointed to act in his place till the services of an Assistant Surgeon, are lent by the Government permanently in Dr Mittra's place.

The acknowledgments of the Council are due to Major F. A. Smith, I.M.S., for the working in an efficient manner of the hospital and dispensaries in the State and for the valuable advice they received from him in dealing with matters relating to the medical department.

CHAPTER VII.—Education.

109. **Number of schools and scholars.**—There were 111 State, 2 aided and 34 unaided schools in the State during this year as against 103 State, 2 aided and 40 private institutions last year, four new schools including a school for the Education of Mochis' children at Dig were started during this year, while 4 primary schools were formed out of the primary classes exported from the town schools of Bharatpur and Dig. The total number of students in the 111 State schools was 5,163 against 4,627 in the preceding year, or an increase of 538 scholars over last year. The number of students in the secondary schools is gradually and satisfactorily increasing.

There are 1,397 towns and villages in the State. The percentage of institutions to the total number of towns and villages comes to 10.5. The percentage of children receiving education to those of school going age is 6.96, it being 12.39 for boys and .03 for girls.

110. **Expenditure.**—The total expenditure on the Educational Department during the year under report was Rs. 58,638 excluding Rs. 35,509 spent by the State Public Works Department on the construction and repairs of school buildings. The cost per pupil comes to Rs. 18-1-0.

Scholarships.—Rs. 7,643 were spent on scholarships awarded to students at the State schools as well as at Colleges outside the State excluding a sum of Rs. 5,318 spent on the 8 pupils prosecuting their studies at the Mayo College,

79547

Ajmer. Four scholarship holders are studying in Arts Colleges, while one has returned after completion of the course. In order to meet the difficulty of procuring qualified men for State service and in view of the fact that the State scholarship holders leave the State on completion of their courses at Colleges for service outside the State it has now been provided as a condition for the grant of scholarships to students in Colleges that they will have to serve the State for a specified period after completing their course of instruction, if so required by the State.

111. **Secondary Education.**—There are one High School and two Anglo Vernacular Middle Schools in the State, the former teaching up to the Matriculation standard of the Allahabad University and the latter preparing boys for the Rajputana English Middle Examination. One Sanskrit School teaches up to the Pritham and Madhyam Parikshas of the Sanskrit College. Benares; 14 secondary Vernacular Schools teach up to the Vernacular Final of the Allahabad University. The results of the various examinations are tabulated below:—

	Examination.	Students appeared.	Students passed.
1. High School, }	Matriculation ...	4	3
	Rajputana Middle School ...	14	13
2. A. V. School, Dig,	" "	3	3
3. Nobles School,	" "	1	1
4. Sanskrit School }	Madhyam	5	4
	Pritham	4	4

40 students out of 101 came out successful in the Vernacular Final Examination, having been sent up from the various town schools. The results achieved as described by these figures, appear to be so far satisfactory.

2,681 students were examined by the Inspector and Deputy Inspector of Schools at 30 centres and 2,076 passed compared with 2,841 students examined and 1,677 passed last year.

Out of the total number of 5,165 boys receiving education at the various State Institutions, 1,149 have advanced above the Lower Primary Standard.

Primary Education.—Altogether 3,327 children were receiving primary education in 93 primary schools maintained by the State: last year there were 3,613 students. This is a decrease that calls for no explanation.

112. **Strength of Teachers.**—The total number of teachers in the State Institutions is 219 against 213 last year. Two teachers having successfully completed their course of training at the Normal School, Agra, rejoined the State Schools this year. As regards the employment of teachers, the policy of the State has been directed to meeting their needs as far as possible by recruiting from local men who received education at local schools or were deputed for instruction by the State to institutions in the adjoining British Districts. Pedagogy is a technical science and its teaching cannot be expected of untrained men. Unless the State can amply provide for the instruction of teachers duly qualified men from outside have to be engaged with due restriction.

Physical Exercise.—Physical exercise is being made popular gradually. Our boys from the Sadar High School, the Nobles School and the Anglo

Vernacular School, Dig, competed at the last Rajputana School Sports Tournaments held at Ajmer. They won 5 prizes including one silver medal. With a view to fostering the love of sports amongst school boys it is proposed to hold sports Tournaments annually at Bharatpur : students from all or various State Schools will be invited to attend and compete. The tournaments will serve as Test Sports for the selection of boys to be sent up for competition in the Ajmer Sports Tournaments.

Apparatuses for gymnastics have been supplied to the schools and the boys are being exhorted to adopt them as popular games for the benefit of their health and physique.

113. Inspections.—The Inspector and Deputy Inspector of Schools were out on tour of inspection for 139 and 157 days respectively during the year under report. The results of inspections are tabulated below:—

Officer.	<i>Number of Schools Inspected.</i>				
	Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Four Times.	Not inspected.
Inspector ...	47	51	12	3	Nil.
Deputy Inspector ...	20	68	21	...	1
Total ...	67	119	33	3	1

Efficient and healthy inspection of schools is a factor that contributes largely towards the eradication of the old obsolete methods of teaching and the introduction instead of new and up to date systems of imparting education to children as well as grown up boys. With a view to impress upon the itinerating staff the desirability of vigorous inspection of schools elaborate instructions have just been issued to the Educational Department and the Officers of the Revenue Department and it is hoped they will be followed up as far as possible.

Mr. E. F. Harris, Inspector of schools, Ajmer-Merwara, paid a visit to certain State schools early in November 1911. His report which is still expected will be reviewed next year..

114. Buildings - -Rs. 35,509 were spent by the State Public Works Department on the repairs to old and construction of new buildings during the year under report. The new building for the Sadar High School is now complete and it will be occupied early next year. Construction of a Boarding House to be attached to this school will be taken in hand next year.

CHAPTER VIII—Miscellaneous.

115. Wild Cattle Department.—This Department which was organised with a view to protecting crops from the ravages of wild animals has in the past done useful work in capturing, training and selling off cheaply such cattle as are at large in the extensive enclosure of the Keoladeo Ghana. There

were about 231 cattle in the Ghana at the commencement of the year; two admissions one of an old horse of the State Stables and another of an incapacitated bull were made. Of those at large 6 cows were captured and sold while 10 cattle died. The number of cattle now at large in the Ghana is small and they are mostly old and weak animals that are neither likely to cause any damage to crops nor to be of any use if captured and sold. They have therefore been let alone in the Ghana and the capturing of animals has been stopped.

For some time past numerous complaints have been received from the zamindars about the damage caused by pigs and other wild animals to standing or harvested crops. The Council have in a Resolution drawn the attention of the Revenue, Police and Shikar officials to the terms of the Council's notice dated 15th May 1903, permitting cultivators to destroy pigs or other animals if found actually damaging crops or gardens. Instructions have been issued that the Revenue Member's previous sanction should be obtained in each case, before any prosecution is instituted against a cultivator for destroying game in contravention of the provisions of the Council's notice of May 1903.

116. Ballabgarh Estate.—This Estate comprising eight villages situate in Weir Tehsil, with an annual rental of about Rs. 24,000 is under the management of the Court of Wards which is administered by the Revenue Member of the State Council. A resume of the financial conditions of the estate during the past two years is given below :—

Balance at the end of Sambat 1965	...	...	Rs. 23,830
Receipts for Sambat 1966	...	...	„ 35,091
			<hr/>
	Total	...	„ 58,921
			<hr/>
Expenditure during Sambat 1966	...	...	„ 21,495
Balance at the end of Sambat 1966	...	...	„ 37,426
Receipts during Sambat 1967	...	...	„ 29,799
			<hr/>
	Total	...	„ 67,225
Expenditure during Sambat 1967	...	...	„ 27,532
Balance at the end of Sambat 1967	...	...	„ 39,693

Rs. 21,000 are invested in Government Promissory Notes. The Jagir stands in urgent need of agricultural improvements and efforts are being made to provide for them. The Jagirdar-Faujdar Qaim Singh is yet a minor in his 13th year and is studying at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and is doing well.

117. State Stables.—The Stables department had 101 carriages 133 horses and 25 camels at the commencement of the year. 22 horses and 3 carriages were purchased during this year while 15 horses, 6 carriages and 2 camels were destroyed or otherwise disposed of. There were thus, at the end of the year, 98 carriages, 140 horses and 23 camels. Some saddlery and harness was also purchased.

118. **Veterinary Department.**—There are three veterinary dispensaries in the districts and one main Veterinary hospital at head quarters in addition to two dispensaries attached to the Imperial Service Transport Corps and the I. S. Infantry. The Veterinary Department was reorganised last year. The dispensaries in the Mofassil are in the charge of the Revenue Department whereas the Hospital at Bharatpur is under a Senior Veterinary Assistant whose chief duty is to look after and provide for medical aid to the State animals. The public are also availing themselves of veterinary aid but still not as much as they should. Although the State has provided every facility for such aid being given to agriculturists and others not only at the Hospital and dispensaries but even at their doors as the Veterinary Assistants are required to itinerate in their respective circles during the greater part of the year, yet the results obtained are very poor.

Mule breeding is carried on at Bharatpur and young mules as soon as weaned from their mothers are made over to the Imperial Service Transport Corps who rear them up in paddocks for their own use. Pony breeding is fostered in the district so as to be indirectly helpful to mule breeding in course of time. Efforts are being made to introduce mule breeding as a profitable village industry. The leading Zamindars and headmen of villages are being exhorted to foster the industry and prizes are given to them for foals produced in their charges to stimulate their efforts.

There is presently under consideration the question of improvement of paddocks at the Imperial Service Transport Corps Lines. Major A. S. Frydell, I. C. V. D., Indian Civil Veterinary Department Sind Baluchistan and Rajputana, paid a visit early in October last. He went into the questions and his proposals are now being considered for adoption.

The total number of animals treated at the three district dispensaries and the hospital at Head Quarters during the year under report is 12,876. Appendix XXVI gives the details of this figure. The horses and donkey stallions posted at various places covered 301 mares, which produced 26 colts, 20 fillies and 17 mules, during the year.

119. **State Gardens.**—The State possesses about 23 gardens at the Head Quarters, most of which are small and are attached to residential or State buildings used by His Highness the Maharaja, the high State officers and for State purposes. These gardens are under the superintendence of an officer designated the superintendent of gardens. There are a few gardens at Agra and Muttra and in the outlying Tehsils which are looked after respectively by the State Vakils at Agra and Muttra or by the Tehsildars. The expenditure of this Department is over half a lac while the income is quite nominal. Save where it is absolutely necessary to maintain them, in the interest of the State, the gardens which have hitherto proved as unprofitable and even otherwise useless are being either turned into profitable orchards by leasing them on contract to private persons or being managed with the least possible expense to the State.

120. **Census.**—The census of the State was taken on the night of the 10th March 1911, at the appointed time and the results were quickly reported by the Department. The speedy despatch and the efficiency with which the work was done has elicited praise from the Commissioner of Census for the staff which is temporarily employed for the work.

The results disclosed by the Census give a melancholy picture of the decrease of population particularly in the city of Bharatpur and generally in the Mofassil. There has been a decrease of 67,880 souls in the population actually enumerated in 1901, or 10·83 per cent. Appendix XXXIII will show the variation of population in each Tehsil and the city of Bharatpur since 1881 when the first regular Census of the State was taken. The main causes of this large decrease, so far traced, which will be the subject of a special report under compilation, are the high death rate prevailing generally in the State and especially in the Bharatpur city, where the conditions of life are most unhealthy ; the famine of Sambat 1962 and the terrible ravages of plague and malarial fever during the decade, more particularly during its latter half.

121. **Customs and Excise.**—The Customs and Excise Department is under the charge of one officer who supervises both the Departments. Abstract of Customs Tariff in force in the State and the Customs duties realised during the year under report are given in Appendix XXXI and XXXII.

With a view to restricting the undue export of cattle from the State the Darbar introduced, as a temporary and tentative measure, the following changes in the customs Tariff.

CATTLE.		DUTY LEVIED PREVIOUSLY.	DUTY NOW LEVIED.
1. Ox and he-buffaloe	...	1 0 0	2 0 0
2. She buffaloe	...	2 0 0	4 0 0
3. Cow	...	.....	3 0 0
4. Sheep and goat	...	0 1 0	0 2 0

Import duty levied on cattle to be abolished. Export duty on Ghee to be reduced from 1-8-0 per maund to 0-12-0 per maund.

The receipts and expenditure of the Customs Department during the year under report as compared with the last year are given below :—

		RECEIPTS.	
		Sambat 1966.	Sambat 1967.
		(Actuals).	(Actuals).
Customs	...	2,30,328	2,06,166
Saltpetre	...	1,159	1,601
Excise	...	27,452	37,949
Total		2,61,939	2,49,016
		EXPENDITURE.	
		31,519	36,125

The decrease in Customs receipts is due to poverty of the harvests of the year. Increase in saltpetre income is due to realisation of arrears. Increase in excise income is due to sale of Excise License at higher price. The increase in expenditure is due to opening of 3 new Customs Outposts and the construction of two warehouses for storage of liquor in the District.

122. **Saltpetre.**—The last contract expires with the close of this year. It is proposed to lease the contract for six months for the present and then to auction it for a longer term before the next working season is on.

123. **Excise.**—This is the first year of the working of the newly introduced "Madras System" experience has shown that the system is quite popular and can be worked satisfactorily.

3,791 gallons of Liquor were imported from the Cawnpore Sugar Works Limited and out of it 3,636 gallons were issued to the warehouses at Bharatpur, Bayana and Dig during the year. Liquor is obtained at 1-0-0 per gallon and supplied at 1-4-0 per gallon to vendors.

The consumption of exciseable articles during the year, was as follows :

		Sambat 1966.	Sambat 1967
Liquor	... ..	4,011 Gallons	4,110 Gallons.
Opium	... ..	13 Maunds	13 Maunds.
Charas	... ..	11 "	10 "
Bhang	... ..	41 "	37 "
Poppy heads	... ..	6 "	9 "
The details of actual receipts of the year are tabulated below :—			
1.	Wholesale License Fee for Hemp Drug	... ..	Rs. 12
2.	Do. do. for poppy	... ..	" 12
3.	Still Head duty on issue of Liquor	... ..	" 9,009
4.	Retail License Fee for sale of Liquor	... ..	" 8,377
5.	Do. do. Hemp drugs	}	" 16,961
6.	Do. do. opium and poppy		
7.	Profit on sale of liquor by State Agency	... ..	" 1,024
8.	Miscellaneous income	... ..	" 44
9.	Import duty on exciseable articles	... ..	" 2,152
10.	Compensation from Government	... ..	" 382
		TOTAL	Rs. 37,973

From the above figures it will appear that the income has increased while the consumption stands almost where it was last year. This is a healthy sign of the management of Excise matters and demonstrates the principle of "minimum consumption with maximum revenue."

In order to see what further improvements are possible in the excise administration the Darbar have invited Mr. Cox, Commissioner of Excise, in Central India to visit the State for a few days and to favour us with his expert advice.

124. **State Band.**—The sanctioned strength of the State Band is 50 exclusive of 16 boys who are kept for the purposes of filling up any vacancy caused among bandsmen. The present strength is 48 bandsmen and 16 boys. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 14,945 as against

Rs. 16,750 in the previous year. This decrease in expenditure is due to the fact that no new instruments were purchased during the year. The State Band remained in charge of Mr. W. J. Gaitely and continued to enjoy the same high reputation which it has earned during the past both in the State and outside it.

✓ 125. **Hitkarni Sabha.**—The Managing Committee of the Local Hitkarni Sabha consists of 3 members of whom one is also the Secretary. There were 95 marriages and 89 funeral ceremonies during the year under report among the Rajput Thakurs of this State. Rules of the Sabha were observed in all except one marriage of which the case is under enquiry.

The half yearly meetings of the local Sabha which were held at Bharatpur and were largely attended by Rajput Thakurs and Officials of this State, were presided over by Rao Bahadur Dhau Bakshi Raghubir Singh. Miscellaneous Member, State Council, Bharatpur.

The work of this Sabha was approved by the General Sabha for Rajputana.

126. **Sadabart.**—This Department consists of two branches, one religious and the other charitable.

The former branch supervises the management of the religious institutions in general and of those institutions in particular which are in receipt of allowance for their maintenance from the State. It also supervises the work of the Barniwalas (men who pray daily for the welfare of His Highness) and decides cases concerning the succession and nomination of Mahants, etc.

The other branch looks after the distribution of charity in cash or kind to widows, orphans, and the poor. At Bharatpur, Gordhan and other holy places, food is distributed to the poor and helpless through this department.

Certain alterations in the method of distribution of cash amounts and the maintenance of registers have been introduced during the year under report as suggested by the Comptroller of Accounts and approved by the Political Agent.

Now the recipients get their allowances on the fixed date of the month.

127. **Gao Khana.**—This Department has recently been placed under the Miscellaneous Member.

It looks after the State Cattle as well as the Chariots.

The Dairy is also managed through it. It has been found that the Dairy management is not satisfactory and that the State is a loser in the business. The matter is under the Council's consideration.

128. **Tosha Khana.**—This Department is in charge of the Jewellery, ornaments articles of dress and other valuables that belong to the State.

Gold and silver articles, Chowris and Pankhas of ivory and Sandal are also made in this Department for the use of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib and the State and for presents. Beohars are also received and sent to other States through this Department.

129. **Imarat.**—This Department looks after religious buildings as well as those buildings which are situate inside the Fort. All additions alterations and repairs to them are made by this Department. It also supervises the work of the construction of Chhatries at Gordhan.

130. **Ganga Mandir and Jama Masjid.**—The practice of compulsorily contributing one month's pay on appointment and one month's increased portion of pay on promotion by every State servant towards this fund, which was stopped under orders of Colonel C. G. F. Fagan, I.A., in 1905, has again been brought into force under orders of R. E. Holland, Esquire, I. C. S., the present Political Agent. The Council are very much indebted to the Political Agent for his kindly accepting this recommendation. It is now hoped that the buildings in question will be benefited largely and with the renewed help their construction will soon be completed.

131. **Kothi Khas.**—The functions of this department are as below :—

(i) It looks after the furnishing of the Darbar Hall and the other State houses and Bungalows.

(ii) It supervises the Camp furniture including tents, etc. and supplies them according to requirements.

(iii) It also looks after the menial staff of Chobdars, Farrashes, Cooks, and Khidmatgars, etc.

(iv) The entertainment of European Guests is arranged for through it.

131. **Kothar Department.**—This Department was originally established to supply articles of food for the use of Palaeo only, but for some years past it has developed into a general supply Department and issues grains and provisions to all the State Departments requiring them for their daily consumption.

It also arranges for the entertainment of Indian Guests.

The working of this Department has been systematized, simple and clear rules have been framed for the guidance of the Kothar Officials, who are strictly enjoined to follow them at all times. This has greatly facilitated its dealings with the other Departments and all causes for disputes which were so frequent in previous years have disappeared.

The question of introducing standard weights throughout the State is under the consideration of the Council, the present system of having different weights in the State is causing much confusion, especially in dealings with merchants of British India.

It is satisfactory to note that the advances made to this department by the State Treasury for purchase of provisions have been refunded in full and no amount remained outstanding against Kothar at the close of the year.

133. **Nazool.**—This department remained in charge of Foujdar Mahbub Singh a local Sardar. Its duties as described last year are to look after the State houses, lands and shops which are not in charge of the Public Works Department. State house property at Sewar which was formerly under control of the Tehsil was also placed under the control of this department during the year.

The total income from rent and sale of old materials, &c., during the year was Rs. 5,985 as against Rs. 5,547 in the year before, exclusive of the income for buildings at Sewar which amounted to Rs. 719. The increase is due to larger realizations.

The system of realization of rent and keeping of accounts in this department appears susceptible of further improvements which it is hoped will be possible to effect during the coming year.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officials in the Bharatpur State and Agency Officials, showing the changes in personnels during the Sambat year 1967 (1st November 1910 to 31st October 1911.)

Serial No.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	PERIOD.		Remarks.
			From	To	
1	Major B. E. M. Gordon, D. S. O., C.I. E., I. A.	Political Agent, E. S. R.	1-11-10	1-6-11	
2	R. E. Holland Esqr., I. C. S.	"	2-6-11	31-10-11	
3	Lt.-Col. E. W. Hore, I. M. S.	Agency Surgeon, E. S. R.	1-11-10	7-6-11	
4	Major F. A. Smith, I. M. S.	"	8-6-11	31-10-11	
5	Rao Raja Raghunath Singh	Member Council	1-10-11	31-10-11	
6	Dewan Bahadur Pundit Govind Ramchandra Khandekar, B. A.	Judicial Member	1-11-10	30-9-11	Reverted to Government Service.
7	Rao Bahadur Dhan Bakshi Raghunath Singh	Miscellaneous Member	1-11-10	31-10-11	
8	Rai Bahadur M. Ranshan Lal, B. A.	Revenue Member	1-11-10	8-6-11	Appointed Financial Member on 8-6-11 and Judicial and Financial Member on 1-10-1911.
9	Khan Bahadur Kazi Aziz-ud-din Ahmed	"	8-6-11	31-10-11	
10	C. R. Judd Esqr.	State Engineer	1-11-10	31-10-11	
11	W. D. Crnickshank Esqr.	Assistant Engineer	1-11-10	31-10-11	
12	Mir Sajjad Hussain	Civil and Sessions Judge	1-11-10	31-10-11	
13	Sardar Amar Singh	Deputy Collector Bharatpur	1-11-10	31-10-11	
14	B. Uday Ram, M. A.	" Dig	1-11-10	31-10-11	
15	Mr. A. G. Blanchett	Superintendent Police	1-11-10	31-10-11	
16	B. Shoa Lal B. A.	Comptroller	1-11-10	31-10-11	
17	R. B. Seth Nemichand	State Treasurer	1-11-10	31-10-11	
18	Dr. I. T. Mittera, L. M. S.	Assistant Surgeon	1-11-10	31-10-11	
19	Pandit Gulab Singh	Nazim Dig	1-11-10	31-10-11	
20	Pundit Ganpat Lal Misra	" Bharatpur	1-11-10	31-10-11	
21	Sardar Bahadur Lt.-Col. Girdhar Singh	Commandant I. S. I.	1-11-10	31-10-11	
22	Major Kishan Singh Bahadur	" I. S. T. Corps	1-11-10	31-10-11	
23	Bakshi Jugal Singh	" State Cavalry	1-11-10	31-10-11	

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws inforce in the Bharatpur State.

Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
<p>Indian Penal Code</p> <p>Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes .</p> <p>Evidence, Contract and General Clauses Acts</p> <p>Police Act</p> <p>Post Office Act</p> <p>Revenue Act</p> <p>Excise Act</p> <p>Stamp Act</p> <p>Judicial Circulars 1—39</p> <p>Revenue Circulars 1—24</p> <p>Account Circulars 1—15</p> <p>Police Circulars 1—3</p> <p>Municipal Circulars 1—6</p> <p>Miscellaneous Circulars 1—60</p>	<p>Adopted from British Indian Statute Book,</p> <p>”</p> <p>”</p> <p>”</p> <p>”</p> <p>Specially enacted for the State.</p> <p>”</p> <p>”</p> <p>”</p> <p>”</p> <p>”</p> <p>”</p> <p>”</p> <p>”</p> <p>”</p> <p>”</p>		

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and particulars of the Military Forces in the Bharatpur State for the year ending 31st October 1911.

Arms of Service.	Number of Fighting Officers and Men.						Details of Force at the end of the year.					Remarks.		
	Casualties.			On 31st October 1911.			Number of Regiment.	Number of Guns.	Number of Men.					
	On 1st November 1910.	Recruited during the year.	Died.	Invalided.	Discharged and deserted, etc.	On 31st October 1911.			European Commis- sioned Officers.	Native Commis- sioned Officers.	Non Commissioned Officers.		Fighting Men.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
RAJ TROOPS.														
Cavalry and Regiment	477	22	17	1	7	474	1	...	...	22	94	358	1,61,330	2
Artillery	129	9	8	...	2	132	1	82	...	6	24	102	15,062	15
Ghndheharas	232	8	6	...	1	233	1	...	...	6	30	197	35,454	6
Raj Paltan	373	33	14	5	16	376	1	...	...	10	61	305	38,129	7
Bishamber Paltan...	279	44	5	3	20	395	1	...	...	11	61	323	38,103	10
Baisi...	400	13	15	1	14	383	1	...	...	5	69	309	31,797	2
Total Infantry	1,384	103	40	9	51	1,387	4	...	...	32	221	1,134	1,43,485	25
Total Raj Troops	1,989	134	60	10	60	1,993	6	82	...	60	339	1,594	3,19,878	121
I. S. { I. S. T. Corps	336	116	8	1	88	355	1	...	...	8	64	283	48,221	123
I. S. { I. S. Infantry	612	34	5	9	14	618	1	...	...	18	91	509	1,12,756	105
Troops. { I. S. I. Reserve	102	...	4	...	98	...	A b o	...	...	s h c d	...	...	...	...
Total I. S. Troops	1,050	150	17	10	200	973	2	...	...	26	155	792	1,60,978	68
GRAND TOTAL	3,039	284	77	20	260	2,966	8	82	...	86	494	2,386	4,80,857	29
													Total Cost on account of pay and allowance for the year ending 31st October 1911.	
													14	15
													1,61,330	Out of the 82 guns 42 are serviceable and 40 unserviceable.

Out of the 82 guns 42 are serviceable and 40 unserviceable.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, Cost Discipline and Education of the Police for the year ending 31st October, 1911.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Punishment.						Reward.		Education.		Remarks.	
				Fined, degraded, suspended and otherwise departmentally punished.						Punished Judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.		Number under instruction
				Dismissed.	Fined.	Suspended.	Reduced.	Deprived of good conduct stripe.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Superintendent	1	Rs. 420	Rs. a. p. 5,419 8 0												
Inspectors	5	100 to 150	7,650 0 0												
Sub-Inspectors	20	50 to 80	12,880 4 9												
Head Constables	82	9 to 32	16,177 9 6												
Lance Head Constables and Constables 1st and 2nd grades	526	7 to 9	44,241 1 6												
Dafaidas and Savaris	18	21 to 32	4,702 3 9												
Total	652	.....	91,070 11 6											
Chaukidars	85	1 to 7	4,211 10 3												
Grand Total	737	.....	95,282 5 9	38	201	48	12	✓ 28	9	3	90	71	49	

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Bharatpur State for the year ending 31st October 1911.

STATE.	Number of Offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convicts (columns 4 and 5)		Percentage of convicted accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Bharatpur	753	916	325	387	323	387	295	324	16	41	90.7	83.7	91.3	83.9	

APPENDIX VI.

Statement of stolen and recovered property in Bharatpur State for the year ending 31st October 1911.

STATE.	Stolen property.		Recovered property.		Percentage recovered to stolen property.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bharatpur	27,628-15-0	46,324-4-9	9,618-2-6	15,662-0-3	34.8	33.8	

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of Crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Bharratpur State for the year ending 31st October 1911.

Description of offences.	Number of Offences.			Number of persons sentenced.										Term of Imprisonment.																		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Imprisonment.		Imprisonment.		13	14	15	16	17	18	Term of Imprisonment.													
									Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.							Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital Punishment.	Awaiting trial.		
Balance from past year.	2																															
Committed during the present year.	3																															
Total.	4																															
Number of cases disposed of during past year.	5																															
Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	6																															
Number of persons apprehended.	7																															
Number of persons convicted.	8																															
Imprisonment.	9																															
	10																															
Imprisonment.	11																															
	12																															
Fine only.	13																															
Whipping.	14																															
TOTAL.	15																															
Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	16																															
Number of persons confined being insane.	17																															
Number of persons died during or before trial.	18																															
Under one month.	19																															
From 1 to 2 months	20																															
From 2 to 3 months	21																															
From 3 to 6 months.	22																															
From 6 to 12 months.	23																															
From 1 to 2 years.	24																															
From 2 to 3 years.	25																															
From 3 to 5 years.	26																															
Above 5 years.	27																															
Transportation.	28																															
Capital Punishment.	29																															
Awaiting trial.	30																															
REMARKS.	31																															
Section 231 to 233, I. P. C.	...	...	3	3	2	2	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 212 to 216 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 224 to 226 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 143 to 153, 157 & 158 "	...	...	4	4	2	1	17	4	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	7	7	10	3	19	6	...	1	...	1	3	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 302 I. P. C.	1	2	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 307 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 304 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 376 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 377 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 317 & 318 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 305, 306 & 309 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 324, 325, 326 & 335 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 328 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 332 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 363 to 369 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 372 to 373 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 353 & 354 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	3	60	63	19	36	54	46	4	8	...	5	28	1	46	6	...	1	5	3	1	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of Offences reported and dealt with by the Various Courts in the Bharatpur State during the year ending 31st October 1911.

Name of Court.	Number of Offences reported during the year.		Number of Persons dealt with.										Persons disposed of.					Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Remaining on 31st October 1919.	Brought to trial during the year.						Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining on 31st October 1911.	
				Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Sessions Judge	2	25	26	27	...	11	16	Abolished.	
Nizamut Bharatpur	49	56	...	55	3	72	...	...	120	130	50	25	35	11	...	...
" Dig	73	83	6	69	15	54	...	...	124	144	34	19	64	8	4	15
City Magistracy Bharatpur.	281	504	44	76	23	757	...	...	601	900	129	431	257	6	12	65
Honorary "	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tehsil Bharatpur	202	238	61	27	14	584	3	...	727	689	246	254	122	...	...	...
" Hupbas	331	262	24	22	20	578	...	...	522	644	187	302	98	2	...	33
" Biana	251	238	28	18	35	608	...	...	768	689	148	409	108	...	15	54
" Weir	373	411	35	59	80	917	...	...	1,082	1,091	137	809	131	...	4	9
" Nadbai	116	169	5	23	32	483	...	...	290	543	182	228	87	26	4	16
" Dig	158	135	19	5	35	269	...	...	364	328	49	141	87	...	30	16
" Kaman	102	134	12	5	13	312	...	...	247	342	31	225	74	...	10	2
" Kunher	116	119	20	10	46	459	2	...	334	537	115	191	118	...	3	110		
" Pahari	118	178	6	8	...	496	...	...	244	510	92	306	77	...	5	30
" Nagar	184	204	35	30	21	498	19	...	438	603	86	304	104	...	12	97		
Total	2,449	2,811	297	432	337	6,087	24	...	6,004	7,177	1,486	3,646	1,378	53	143	471		

Abolished.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the Result of Appeals against decisions passed by Criminal Courts in the Bharatpur State during the year ending 31st October 1911.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	NUMBER OF PERSONS AND CASES.														Remarks.					
		Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry &c. ordered.			Pending.				
				Confirmed.			Modified.												Reversed.		
				Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.										Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.
State Council	67	25	11	34	34	2	2	17	9	..	..	12	4	7	7				
Judge's Court	146	25	23	85	63	3	3	34	20	..	13	10	21	17	10	10					
Nizamat Bharatpur	122	12	12	86	63	23	8	37	20	3	3	..	16	16	..	..			
" Dig	70	21	19	59	29	9	3	24	7	..	2	2	6	6	7	4					
Total	405	83	65	264	189	37	16	112	56	3	3	15	12	55	24	21					

APPENDIX X. (a.)

Civil Work (Revenue)—Nature and Value of Original suits filed and disposed of, during the year ending 31st October 1911.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer, or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during the present year.										Suits disposed of during the present year.					Value.	Remarks.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26			27
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		
Circle Bharatpur	3	7	29	71	32	78	25	76	7	2	4,206	67	4	...	63	4	4	9	41	26	4,109	2-7			
" Dig	4	1	10	6	11	7	13	4	1	3	1,731	6	1	1	1	4	929	7-1			
Tehsil Bharatpur	1	..	18	13	19	13	19	10	...	3	669	3	10	...	12	1	1	5	592	0-26			
" Biana	1	..	15	23	16	23	16	23	1,097	6	13	1	19	4	10	4	9	1,097	1-25			
" Rupbas	4	1	48	34	52	35	51	33	1	2	1,558	18	16	...	19	5	1	8	11	13	1,471	2-27			
" Weir	13	8	13	8	13	8	350	3	5	...	7	1	5	...	3	350	3-0			
" Nadbai	..	1	13	5	13	6	12	5	1	1	201	1	...	4	4	1	1	1	3	149	2-20			
" Dig	29	16	29	16	29	15	...	1	78	16	16	14	78	1-82			
" Kaman	17	9	17	9	17	9	199	6	9	2	3	4	199	2-2			
" Palari	26	5	26	5	26	4	331	5	5	3	...	1	331	0-35			
" Nagar	2	2	15	16	17	18	15	17	2	1	544	...	13	3	15	1	13	4	...	464	1-10			
" Kumbher	2	30	2	30	2	24	...	6	858	7	23	...	28	2	1	8	14	782	0-27				
Total	15	12	235	236	250	248	238	228	12	20	11,822	135	84	17	198	23	5	2	64	66	96	10,551	...			

APPENDIX X (b.)

Civil Work (Judicial)—Nature and value of Original suits filed and disposed of during the year ending 31st October 1911.

Tribunal	Opening Balance		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing Balance		Suits filed during the present year.										Suits disposed of during the year					Remarks.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Suits for money transactions		Suits for other rights	No of suits under Rs 100	No of suits above Rs 100 and under Rs 500	No of suits above Rs 500 and under Rs 1,000	No of suits above Rs 1,000 and under Rs 5,000	21	22	23	24	25	26		
													Past year	Present year													Past year	Present year	Admitted and compromised	Stuck of the file	Otherwise disposed of.	Value	Average duration
1																											
Nizamut Bhariatpu	..	..	386	272	386	272	386	272	..	..	47,926	..	236	36	171	21	14	5	1	29	119	16	108	47,926	46 0		
" Dig ..	4	6	29	39	33	45	27	42	6	3	18,134	..	37	2	1	29	7	2	..	4	15	7	16	19,001	49 09		
Tehsil Bhariatpu..	2	1	55	85	57	89	53	87	4	2	5,365	..	82	3	72	13	..	..	..	10	14	7	26	5,538	47 0		
" Biana ..	2	2	70	79	72	81	70	75	2	6	4,344	..	73	6	73	6	..	..	..	2	16	21	36	4,134	41 0		
" Rupbas ..	11	6	92	98	103	104	97	93	6	11	3,577	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	31	1	54	2,971	90 0		
" Wari ..	2	15	216	193	218	208	203	192	15	16	6,981	..	177	16	177	16	..	..	..	20	115	35	22	5,221	..		
" Nadbai ..	..	..	36	50	36	51	35	51	1	..	2,844	..	47	3	40	10	..	..	..	3	27	5	16	2,844	..		
" Dig ..	5	11	194	242	199	256	185	228	14	28	12,665	..	220	22	200	42	..	..	..	7	181	35	35	11,570	32 0		
" Kuran ..	..	6	173	151	179	160	170	157	9	3	6,256	..	135	16	142	9	..	..	..	7	83	27	40	5,032	56 50		
" Pabari ..	..	2	46	67	47	69	45	64	2	5	2,292	..	60	7	52	15	..	..	..	1	25	4	31	2,146	25 0		
" Nagu ..	25	20	180	107	205	127	185	112	20	15	6,815	..	95	12	96	11	..	..	..	5	57	9	41	5,840	58 0		
" Kunber ..	8	4	83	131	96	139	92	118	1	20	5,851	..	129	5	119	15	..	..	..	4	57	8	49	6,102	60 0		
Total ..	66	83	1,565	1,517	1,631	1,600	1,548	1,191	83	109	1,23,053	..	1,385	132	1,229	259	21	7	1	96	773	118	474	..	..

APPENDIX XI.—(a)

Civil Work (Revenue) Results of applications for Exemption of Decrees for the year ending 31st October, 1911.

Tribunal	Opening balance			Applications brought to register			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal on 31st October, 1911			..
	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
Circle Bharatpur	5	..	..	10	10	3,257	15	10	3,257	15	10	3,257	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dig	..	1	456	10	6	2,071	10	7	2,527	9	7	2,527	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tehsil Bharatpur	1	3	322	9	7	558	10	10	880	7	9	761	3	1	119	1	..	..	..
" Bayana	1	..	..	1	2	66	2	2	66	2	1	40	..	1	26	1	..	..	..
" Rupbas.	..	..	..	21	10	661	21	10	661	21	9	655	..	1	6	1	..	..	..
" Weir	..	..	..	4	1	12	4	1	12	4	1	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Nadbai	..	..	..	2	1	89	2	1	89	2	2	..	..	..	89	1	..	..	..
" Dig	1	..	..	3	8	232	4	8	232	4	7	189	..	1	13	1	..	..	..
" Kamana	1	..	..	4	10	377	5	10	377	5	10	377	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Pahari	..	..	..	3	1	5	3	1	5	3	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Nagar	..	1	245	9	5	146	5	6	391	4	6	391	1	..	286	2	..	..	..
" Kauler	..	..	..	..	6	365	..	6	365	..	3	79	..	3	..	..	1	..	..
Total	9	5	1,023	72	67	7,839	81	72	8,862	76	64	8,293	5	8	569	7	1	..	..

APPENDIX XI. (b)

Civil work (Judicial)—Results of Applications for Execution of Decrees, for the year ending 31st October 1911.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.			Application brought to register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending on 31st October 1911.			Remarks.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Past year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Past year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
Nizam Bharatpur	13	9	3,921	360	290	55,204	373	299	59,125	364	298	59,060	9	1	65	1	...	...
" Dig	10	8	6,279	39	38	18,587	49	46	25,166	41	12	23,108	8	4	1,703	3	...	...
Tehsil Bharatpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Biana	1	3	331	27	36	2,688	24	39	3,019	25	32	2,261	3	7	758	5	2	...	
" Rupbas	3	3	237	19	19	1,066	22	22	1,303	19	20	995	3	2	310	...	...	...
" Wei	5	4	405	25	17	714	30	21	1,119	26	21	1,119	4	...	...	...	...	...
" Nadhai	20	5	537	80	72	3,530	100	77	4,067	95	71	3,271	7	6	796	...	...	...
" Dig	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Kaman	13	15	920	109	121	5,501	122	136	6,421	107	123	5,936	15	13	485	12	1	...	
" Pahari	5	7	781	98	65	2,806	103	72	3,587	96	68	3,331	7	4	256	1	...	...
" Nagar	4	5	254	16	28	1,581	20	33	1,835	15	25	1,417	5	8	418	8	...	...
" Kunder	22	32	2,188	91	45	2,449	113	77	4,637	81	56	3,813	32	21	824	13	4	4	
"	17	23	1,560	40	15	2,796	57	68	4,356	34	43	3,009	23	25	1,287	15	9	1	
Total	115	121	17,977	921	788	98,130	1,036	909	1,16,107	915	817	1,09,131	121	92	6,976	62	17	13	

APPENDIX XII.

Civil Works.—Number and Result of Appeals in Civil Suits, for the year ending 31st October 1911.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.				Filed during.				Total.		Disposed of during		Closing Balance.		Value of Appeals Filed during.		How disposed of										Average duration.		Remarks.
	Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Past year.		Past year.		Past year.		Decisions Confirmed.		Decisions Reversed.		Decisions Amended.		Cases Re-turned for retrial.		Cases com-promised or other wise disposed of.		Past year.	Present year.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26				
I																													
Council (Judicial Branch)...	20	17	61	51	81	68	64	53	17	15	32,095	16,586	44	31	11	14	3	7	1	...	5	1	2 23	3 22					
Council (Revenue Branch)...	6	7	30	48	36	55	29	52	7	3	3,125	315	16	43	8	5	...	...	2	...	3	4	1 25	1 5			
Judge's Court	6	4	23	96	99	100	95	94	4	6	39,762	31,856	42	35	33	25	6	14	8	14	6	6	32	32					
Nizamut Bharatpur	...	...	47	65	47	65	47	65	...	...	2,322	3,383	18	20	8	10	1	2	15	23	5	10	63	67		
Nizamut Dig	6	3	51	50	57	53	51	49	3	4	3,150	2,706	29	31	13	8	5	3	4	5	3	2	31	37					
Circle Bharatpur	5	4	34	19	39	23	35	23	4	...	1,780	1,034	19	14	3	6	...	1	8	...	5	2	1 25	1 5					
Circle Dig	5	2	6	9	11	11	9	8	2	3	187	259	3	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	4	4 21	3		
Total ...	48	37	322	338	370	375	333	344	37	31	81,121	56,139	171	177	79	69	15	27	38	42	30	29							

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jail at Bharatpur during the year ending 31st October 1911,

Station.	Number of Prisoners.	Number of Prisoners.					Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and Prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remain- ing from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		Past year.	Present year.					
				Past year.	Present year.							
Bharatpur	1	181	354	554	535	213.92	183.64	206	Rs. A. P. 19,908 3 0	20.46	2 Deaths.	

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of Documents in the Bharatpur State during the year ending 31st October, 1911.

	Nature of documents presented.												Documents registered		Value of documents registered.		Documents for which registra- tion has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending en- quiry on. 30-10-1911.		REMARKS.
	Down docu- ments present- ed for regis- tration.		Mortgaged.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money Bonds.		Mi- cellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.			
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Nizamut Bharatpur	271	285	85	117	126	118	6	6	7	11	47	33	264	254	59,071	Rs. 84,633	4	23	3	8	
" Dig ...	193	158	80	67	86	61	8	6	1	4	18	20	185	157	37,615	57,212	2	1	6	...	
Total ...	464	443	165	184	212	179	14	12	8	15	65	53	449	411	96,686	1,41,845	6	24	9	8	

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration during the year ending 31st October 1911.

Description.	Past year.			Present year.			Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nizammat Bharatpur ...	271	59,070	455	281	80,755	469 15 3	
Nizammat Dig ...	191	38,764	249	154	52,752	303 0 0	
Total ...	462	97,834	704	435	1,39,507	772 15 3	

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipt and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Bharatpur State during Sambat year 1:67. (1st November 1910 to 31st October 1911)

Name of Municipality	Receipts.		Expenditure.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Bharatpur ...	26,993	29,085	35,669	38,152	
Dig ...	9,653	11,795	10,702	8,727	
Kaman ...	2,650	3,178	1,505	1,647	
Kumher ...	1,510	1,996	905	1,209	
Biana ...	1,904	1,749	780	772	
Weir ...	780	780	608	731	
Bhusavar ...	1,110	1,121	648	636	
Total ...	44,600	47,904	50,817	51,874	

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of Rainfall in the Bharatpur State from 1st November 1910 to 31st October 1911.

Serial Number.	Name.	November 1910.	December 1910	January 1911.	February 1911.	March 1911.	April 1911.	May 1911.	June 1911.	July 1911.	August 1911.	September 1911	October 1911	Total	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Bharatpur	..	..	0.80	0.10	0.59	..	..	0.71	0.61	3.15	11.02	0.12	17.13	38.62	33.09	
2	Dig	..	..	1.16	0.82	0.30	..	..	1.33	1.65	1.00	5.75	..	18.02	43.77	28.50	
3	Kumbhari	..	..	1.14	0.05	0.30	..	..	2.15	1.94	3.17	10.10	0.71	19.91	12.50	29.61	
4	Nagari	..	..	1.17	..	0.68	..	..	1.12	3.52	4.42	10.12	..	21.03	31.43	31.21	
5	Kannan	..	..	2.01	..	0.80	..	..	0.52	1.04	3.18	12.11	..	20.38	17.27	33.65	
6	Phulani	..	..	1.65	..	1.11	..	..	3.07	1.63	3.18	10.10	0.11	21.23	30.37	25.86	
7	Nadbi	..	..	1.27	..	0.61	..	..	2.69	1.03	3.76	7.03	0.19	16.58	56.21	27.48	
8	Biana	..	..	0.61	0.15	0.70	..	..	1.96	3.01	5.05	9.19	0.13	23.16	30.66	29.69	
9	Wen	..	..	2.00	0.30	1.62	..	..	2.67	3.82	5.90	9.21	..	25.55	37.37	29.06	
10	Ruphis	..	..	0.65	..	0.27	..	..	1.81	1.39	1.18	16.26	0.31	25.20	43.95	32.55	
11	Ucham	..	..	..	0.01	0.63	..	..	2.99	2.78	4.55	12.19	0.06	23.51	46.16	30.23	
12	Blus-wai	..	..	0.96	0.15	0.76	..	..	2.72	2.70	5.72	8.11	0.13	21.25	38.16	29.86	
	Total.	..	..	13.78	0.79	9.25	VI	NI	23.74	27.23	50.86	123.51	1.82	252.98	456.14	...	
	Average	..	..	1.15	0.06	0.77	..	..	1.98	2.27	4.21	10.16	0.15	21.08	38.04	..	

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple Food grains for the year ending 31st October 1911.

Articles.	During June 1910.			During June 1911.			During October 1910.			During October 1911.			REMARKS.
	Mds.		Ch.	Mds.		Ch.	Mds.		Ch.	Mds.		Ch.	
		Srs.			Srs.			Srs.			Srs.		
Wheat per rupee	...	12	2	...	14	8	...	12	10	...	12	8	
Gram "	...	18	...	...	21	12	...	16	8	...	18	8	
Barley "	...	19	...	...	21	...	...	17	8	...	15	8	
Bajra "	...	14	12	...	17	...	...	16	8	...	13	8	
Juar "	...	16	...	...	17	...	...	15	...	...	15	8	
Makka "	...	15	...	...	21	4	...	15	...	...	15	8	
Rice "	Rs. 6.12.0 to Rs. 7.0.0 per maund,	...	...	Rs. 6.4.0 to Rs. 6.12.0 per maund,	...	...	Rs. 6 to Rs. 6.4.0 per maund,	...	...	Rs. 6.8.0 per maund,	
Dal "	...	13	3	...	12	...	...	13	...	...	9	4	

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works Department during the year ending 31st October 1911.

Description of works.	STATE FUNDS.			LOCAL FUNDS AND CONTRIBUTIONAL.			Total.	Remarks.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
Irrigation	64,701	89,768	1,54,469	...	...	...	1,54,469	
Military	4,684	13,990	18,674	...	...	...	18,674	
Civil	1,25,595	87,315	2,12,910	...	...	...	2,12,910	
Communications	9,658	74,460	84,118	...	...	...	84,118	
Public Improvement	13,571	4,656	18,227	...	...	...	18,227	
Tools and Plant	3,748	1,083	4,831	...	...	...	4,831	
P. W. D. Establishment.	59,440	...	59,440	...	...	...	59,440	
Miscellaneous	2,728	9,161	11,889	...	...	...	11,889	
Contribution	...	...	...	...	...	3,690	3,690	
Total	2,84,125	2,80,433	5,64,558	...	...	3,690	5,68,248	

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Bharatpur State during the year ending 31st October 1911.

District.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and Fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two Bullocks.	With four Bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.	
				Males.	Females.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Bharatpur ...	From 1st November 1910 to 31st October 1911.	49,789	49,006	10,138	34,224	2,432			8,803	1,10,019	28,675	..	2,443		
Dig ..		36,676	45,222	10,113	21,741	53,070			6,127	86,615	22,809	..	2,885		
Total ..	..	86,465	94,228	20,251	55,965	55,502			14,930	1,96,634	51,484	..	5,328		

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise Revenue of the Bharatpur State for the year ending 31st October 1911.

Name of State.	Country Spirit.		Opium, Charas, Bhang and Poppy.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of Shops.	Revenue.	Number of Shops.	Revenue.	Number of Shops.	Revenue.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bharatpur ...	34	Rs. 18,819-4-2	22	Rs. 19,129-13-0	56	Rs. 37,949-1-2	

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of Bharatpur State from 1st November 1910 to 31st October 1911 for the Samvat year 1967.

EXPENDITURE.

B — ABNORMAL.								
I — Recovery of loans	55,000	60,000	51,441	54,679	XXX — Entertainment of guests	2,500	2,500	306
II — Recovery of advances	40,000	80,000	47,701	70,422	XXXI — Municipal Board	57,261	61,398	57,075
III — Sale proceeds of articles supplied from Kothar ..					XXXII — Walter Kirt Htkarni			
IV — Do from Bagar		1,10,000	..	94,593	XXXIII — Sibha	848	848	611
V — Do from Jail		28,420	..	26,226	XXXIV — Taccavi ..	89,500	91,500	98,586
VI — Do from Press		4,000	..	4,609	XXXV — Refunds	2,500	2,500	2,516
		7,900	..	11,271	XXXVI — Miscellaneous	5,000	5,000	5,001
					XXXVII — Unfoiscen expenses ..	10,000	10,000	10,379
					Total Normal	31,57,589	28,85,051	26,30,904
Total Abnormal		95,000	90,142	2,61,900	B — ABNORMAL			
Total Normal and Abnormal		33,26,294	34,30,572	37,58,044	I — Plague expenses	5,000	4,000	3,916
Opening balance		6,04,885	7,25,620	3,62,811	II — Loans	36,000	14,000	33,216
GRAND TOTAL		39,31,179	41,65,192	41,20,855	III — Compensation to cultivators for land taken up by N M R	2,150	3,650	163
					IV — Travelling expenses of H II in Europe	10,000	1,10,000	51,241
					V — Advances	5,000	20,000	47,186
					VI — Cousins	12,000	5,000	10,305
					VII — Marriage of the Ex-Maharaja's daughter	1,00,000		
					VIII — Subscriptions	14,500		17,500
					IX — All India exhibition	..		2,261
					X — Delhi Darbar	..		80,024
					XI — Purchase of G P Notes	..	6,000	3,89,106
					XII — Purchase of Motor Cars	..		14,477
					XIII — Expenses in connection with Telephone	..		2,000
					XIV — Do in connection with Tika ceremony of H Highness	..		8,051
					XV — Famine Expenses	..	2,000	2,000
					XVI — Purchase in Kothar	1,39,130		1,06,863
					XVII — Cutting charges in Bagar	28,420		29,962
					XVIII — Purchase of paper in Press	7,900		6,099
					XIX — Purchase of articles in Jail	4,000		3,451
					Total abnormal	2,14,650	3,44,160	6,65,476
					Total A Normal and B Abnormal	33,72,239	32,29,214	33,95,235
					Closing Balance	5,58,940	3,68,068	4,82,051
					GRAND TOTAL	39,31,179	35,97,282	41,20,855

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Bharatpur State during the year ending the 31st October 1911.

Dispensaries.	Outdoor patients.	Indoor patients.					Daily average.		Operations.	Expenditure.		Remarks.
		Admitted.	Cured.	Relieved and discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Indoor.	Outdoor.		Rs.	a. p.	
Victoria Hospital Bharatpur	...	1,422	787	467	71	97	87-72	279-48	1609	19,890	11 9	
City Dispensary "	190-54	849	2,285	9 6	
Female Hospital "	...	359	205	127	10	17	19-09	51-51	146	4,172	7 1	
Kumher Dispensary "	46-98	315	1,021	5 4	
Dig "	...	132	95	26	5	6	6-97	172-67	617	2,568	9 10	
Kaman "	...	58	82	3	1	7	5-65	86-67	477	1,694	13 3	
Tabari "	40-35	214	1,082	5 0	
Nagar "	41-00	250	966	12 4	
Nadbal "	...	24	20	3	...	1	...	35-99	324	1,210	12 6	
Busanwar "	71-45	548	1,055	1 8	
Weir "	...	16	9	6	...	1	0-89	43-79	130	1 100	6 10	
Biana "	...	58	31	22	3	2	2-48	81-75	388	1,472	14 0	
Rupbas "	38-75	269	1,097	12 4	
Uchlain "	28-32	82	1,508	10 0	
Total	1,60,432	2,109	1,229	659	90	131	124-57	1208-25	6,218	40,828	3 2	

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Bharatpur State for the year ending 31st October, 1911.

Name.	Population.	Births.				Deaths.				Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		Births.				Deaths.				Births.		Deaths.		
		Past year.	Present year.	Increase.	Decrease.	Past year.	Present year.	Increase.	Decrease.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Bharatpur State ...	5,58,785	14,712	16,247	1,535	...	21,712	17,205	...	4,507	23.48	29.08	34.65	30.79	

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Bharatpur State during the year ending 31st October, 1911.

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.		Number of Teachers.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st October 1911.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			REMARKS.
Past year.	Present year.				Past year.	Present year.	High School.	Middle School.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.		
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	1	High School	...	15	281	243	210	183	11,537	...	...	Teaches upto Matriculation Standard.
1	1	Sanskrit School	...	3	36	34	27	24	1,140	...	...	" " Madhiam Pariksha Standard.
1	1	Anglo-Ver. Middle School Dig	...	8	77	55	55	38	...	2,313	...	" " Rajputana Middle
1	1	Anglo-Vernacular Middle Nobles School	...	9	63	72	37	50	...	5,811	...	" " " Vernacular Final Standard.
13	14	Town Schools	...	85	1,698	1,434	1,035	998	...	14087	...	" " " Lower or Upper Primary Standard.
80	87	Primary Schools	...	93	2,295	3,141	1,448	2,032	...	...	11,230	" " " "
6	6	Girls Schools	...	6	177	186	107	102	...	...	1,374	" " " "
103	111	Total	...	219	4,627	5,165	2,919	3,427	12,677	22,211	12,604	47,492
								Inspection charges	...	...	...	4,925
								Grant in aid to Private Schools	...	...	...	240
								Blaratpur Boarding House	Mayo	...	...	5,318
								College Ajmere	...	...	...	663
								State Library	...	...	...	58,638
								GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	58,638

APPENDIX XXVI.

Statement showing the number of patients treated in the Veterinary Dispensaries in the Bharatpur State during the year ending 31st October 1911.

Name of Dispensaries	Number of animals treated.					Result of in-door Patients.					Expenditure.	Daily average.		REMARKS.	
	In-door.		Total.	Out-door.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Under treatment at the end of the year.	In-door.		Out-door.			
	Under treatment at the beginning of the year.	Admitted during the year.													
													2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1															
Bharatpur ...	8	264	272	6,012	6,284	254	8	10	...	2,588 0 0	74	1647			
Dig ...	4	10	14	2,592	2,606	9	4	1	...	1,183 13 4	03	710			
Biana ...	9	48	57	2,916	2,973	53	...	4	...	1,732 0 0	15	798			
Nagar ...	5	2	7	1,006	1,013	2	5	...	...	412 9 7	01	275		
Total ...	26	324	350	12,526	12,876	318	17	15	...	5,916 6 11	...	...		...

APPENDIX XXVII.

Statement showing the rates at which Octroi duty is charged in the Bharaipur State on various articles.

No.	Name of Articles.		Rates.	Unit.	REMARKS.
1	Grain	...	Half anna ...	Per Maund.	
2	Gheo	...	Thirteen annas & 3 pies...	"	
3	Tobacco	...	Eight annas	"	
4	Charcoal	...	One anna ...	"	
5	Potatoes and Arvis	...	Two annas ...	"	
6	Mangoes	...	One anna ...	"	
7	Kas Babul	...	Two annas ...	"	
8	Wool and Blanket	...	One Rupee ...	"	
9	Hemp, Ropes and Tatpaties	...	Eight annas	"	
10	Gur ...	...	Two annas ...	"	
11	Desi Sugar	...	Four annas ...	"	
12	Bombay Sugar	...	Twelve annas	"	
13	Saman Bisati	...	Half anna	Per rupee.	
14	Wooden Articles...	...	One anna ...	"	
15	European Medicines and veterinary instruments	...	Half anna ...	"	
16	Fees Halqa (Gur and Sugar)	...	Two annas ...	Per Halqa.	

APPENDIX XXVIII.

Statement showing the import of various articles on which Octroi duty was levied in Bharatpur and Diq during the Sambat year 1967.

Serial No	Name of Articles.	BHARATPUR.				DIG.				Remarks.
		Quantity or Value.		Duty realised.	Quantity or Value.		Duty realised.			
		Mds.	Srs. Ch.		Mds.	Srs. Ch.				
1	Grain ...	2,67,006	2 12	Rs. 8,343	12 0	0	1,69,373	0 0	Rs. 5,292	15 2½
2	Ghee ...	4,019	39 8	3,402	6 1	13	1,069	29 13	885	12 5
3	Tobacco ...	3,291	34 14	1,646	0 4	8	744	14 8	371	15 3
4	Charcoal ...	6,623	34 8	413	15 10½	0	2,273	30 0	145	3 9
5	Potatoes and Arvis ...	8,572	33 0	1,071	10 2	8	2,461	21 8	307	11 0
6	Mangoes ...	3,748	0 8	234	4 8	0	949	10 0	59	5 3
7	Kas Babul ...	645	0 4	80	9 10½	0	1,300	20 0	162	9 0
8	Wool and Blankets ...	113	18 3	113	8 0	4	40	11 4	74	4 6
9	Hemp, ropes and Tat-patties	360	16 8	180	5 6	0	149	0 0	40	7 9
10	Gur ...	19,189	2 8	2,402	13 10½	12	10,018	21 12	1,252	5 5½
11	Desi Sugar	11,204	20 12	2,801	4 10½	4	8,015	12 4	2,003	13 3
12	Bombay Sugar	4,849	19 12	3,637	4 5½	8	13	17 8	10	0 2
13	Saman Bisaiti	36,150	13 8	1,129	6 11½	2	5,336	2 12	166	12 0
14	Wooden articles	20,362	6 8	1,272	11 2	0	6,144	30 0	384	3 6
15	European Medicines and Veterin. y instruments	1,853	14 8	57	15 5½	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Foes Halqa, etc.	.....	.....	113	0 6½	.....	.....	.....	120	15 0
Total		.....	.....	26,901	1 10	.....	.....	.....	11,278	5 6

APPENDIX XXIX.

Statement showing the import of Various Articles on which Octroi Duty is levied in the towns of Kaman, Kumer, Diana, Weir, and Bhusawar, during Sambat year 1967.

Name of Articles.	KAMAN.		KUMHER.		BAYANA.		WEIR.		BHUSAWAR.		Remarks.
	Quantity.	Duty realised.	Quantity.	Duty realised.	Quantity.	Duty realised.	Quantity.	Duty realised.	Quantity.	Duty realised.	
	Mds. S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Mds. S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Mds. S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Mds. S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Mds. S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	
Gur ...	7127 31 0	891 0 3	4788 10 8	598 9 0	4460 23 8	557 8 6	2586 37 0	323 6 3	3120 16 0	390 3 6	
Desi Sugar ...	8590 31 0	2147 11 0	1248 39 0	312 5 6	4523 29 0	1131 2 0	1795 27 0	448 14 9	1399 25 0	349 14 9	
Bombay Sugar ...	...	...	1350 35 8	1013 3 9	2 0 0	1 8 0	6 37 12	5 3 3	480 38 4	360 12 3	
Miscellaneous ...	...	17 8 0	...	4 13 9	...	16 1 0	...	2 6 0	...	20 1 3	
Total ...	...	3,056 3 3	...	1929 0 0	...	1706 3 6	...	779 14 3	...	1120 15 9	

APPENDIX XXX.

Statement showing the quantity of goods imported and subsequently exported and the amount of Octroi Duty refunded thereon during the Sambat, year 1967.

Serial No.	Name of articles on which refund is allowed.	Bharatpur.		Dig.		Total.		Remarks.
		Quantity.	Amount	Quantity.	Amount	Quantity.	Amount.	
1	Grain ...	Md. Sr. Ch. 10,080 15 0	Rs. As. P. 314 15 10	Md. Sr. Ch. 2,786 34 0	Rs. As. P. 87 0 11	Md. Sr. Ch. 12,867 9 0	Rs. As. P. 402 0 9	
2	Ghee ...	130 7 15	107 15 2	20 12 0	16 13 2	150 19 15	124 12 4	
3	Tobacco ...	65 21 8	32 12 3	.....	.....	65 21 8	32 12 3	
4	Charcoal ...	43 30 0	2 11 9	.....	.. ...	43 30 0	2 11 9	
	Total ...	10,319 34 7	458 7 0	2,807 6 0	103 14 1	13,127 0 7	562 5 1	

APPENDIX XXXI.

Abstract of the Customs Tariff in force in the Bharatpur State.

Serial No.	Articles.			Rate.						Unit.	Remarks.
				Import.			Export.				
Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.						
1	Til, Sarson, etc.	...	...	.....	0	3	0	Per maund		
2	Rice	...	...	0	4	0	.....	"		
3	Kirana	...	..	1	0	0	1	0	0	"
4	Lakhota	...	...	0	4	0	0	4	0	"
5	Cotton ginned	...	...	.....	0	12	0	"		
6	Cotton unginned	...	...	.....	0	4	0	"		
7	European cloths	...	...	2	8	0	.....	"		
8	Indian cloths	...	..	1	0	0	1	0	0	"
9	Metal Pukhta	...	...	1	8	0	.....	"		
10	„ Kham	...	...	0	8	0	0	8	0	"
11	Ghee, Butter, Cream	...	...	.....	1	8	0	"		
12	Oil	...	...	0	6	0	0	6	0	"
13	Shora Pukhta	...	...	0	6	0	0	6	0	"
14	Khal Binola	...	...	0	2	0	0	2	0	"
15	Pan	...	...	.....	1	8	0	"		
16	Munj, Ban, and Sink	...	...	0	1	0	0	1	0	"
17	Udla Khatoti	...	...	.....	0	1	0	"		
18	Chuna Kalai	...	...	0	2	0	0	2	0	"
19	Chuna Bari	...	...	0	0	6	0	0	6	"
20	Gota Kinari	...	...	0	1	0	.....	Per Rupee.		
21	Leather goods	...	...	0	1	0	0	1	0	"
22	Paper	...	...	0	1	0	0	1	0	"
23	Gun powder	...	..	0	0	6	0	0	6	"
24	Oxen and buffaloes	...	...	2	0	0	2	0	0	Per Head.
25	She-buffaloes	...	...	4	0	0	4	0	0	"
26	Camels	...	...	6	0	0	6	0	0	"
27	Sheep and goats	...	...	0	2	0	0	2	0	"
28	Elephants	...	...	10	0	0	0	0	0	Per Rupees 100
29	Charsa	...	...	0	2	0	0	1	0	Per piece.
30	Biehla	...	...	0	1	0	1	0	0	"
31	Nari	...	...	0	1	0	0	1	0	"
32	Stone Carts	...	...	0	8	0	0	8	0	Per Cart.

APPENDIX XXXII.

Statement showing import and export of various articles on which customs duty is charged in Bharatpur State during the Sambat year 1967.

Serial No.	Articles.	Import.	Export.	Duty realised.	Remarks.
		Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Til, Sarson, etc. ...	0 5 0	123429 2 10	23,149 13 9	
2	Rice ...	65399 31 0	0 30 0	16,351 9 6	
3	Kirana ...	9319 15 5	18175 2 4	28,497 8 0	
4	Lakhota ...	3020 10 10	5193 37 12	2,052 9 0	
5	Cotton ginned ...	...	5796 11 8	4,347 8 9	
6	Cotton unginned ...	...	115475 26 12	28,869 2 9	
7	European cloths ...	4956 17 1	...	11,934 14 0	
8	Indian cloths ...	10618 31 14	1141 17 14	11,941 12 4	
9	Metal Pukhta ...	1008 29 3	...	1,514 1 0	
10	„ Kham ...	10569 2 12	649 12 4	5,611 8 9	
11	Ghee ...	...	9200 36 13	11,523 3 9	
12	Oil ...	12123 26 14 ¹ / ₂	649 16 10	4,796 5 5	
13	Shora Pukhta ...	...	2198 26 12	824 10 0	
14	Khal Binola ..	13931 21 6	15787 36 4	4,333 13 0	
15	Pan ...	...	3251 8 6	4,877 0 3	
16	Munj. Ban, and Sink ...	786 16 4	2192 9 4	749 12 3	
17	Udla Khatoti ...	...	6757 19 8	422 14 6	
18	Chuna Kalai ...	3534 25 12	1 10 0	441 15 9	
19	Chuna Bari ...	138 5 0	388 16 0	16 7 6	
	TOTAL ...	140406 38 1 ¹ / ₂	319289 0 9	1,62,256 10 3	
		Worth Rs. A. P.	Worth Rs. A. P.	Worth Rs. A. P.	
20	Kalabattu ...	3,312 7 0	14 4 0	208 1 0	
21	Leather goods ...	10,832 5 3	1,125 6 9	746 14 6	
22	Paper ...	11,444 10 1	56 4 0	719 14 3	
23	Gun powder ...	...	3 8 0	0 1 9	
	TOTAL ...	25,589 6 4	1,199 6 9	1,674 15 6	
24	Oxen and Buffaloes ...	2,654 (No.)	17,376 (No.)	24,977 0 0	
25	She-buffaloes ...	121 „	2,319 „	5,782 0 0	
26	Camels ...	19 „	175 „	456 0 0	
27	Sheep and Goats ...	4,528 „	56,070 „	4,794 3 0	
28	Charsa ...	8,656 „	501 „	1,583 12 0	
29	Bichhla ...	1,139 ¹ / ₂ „	...	71 3 6	
30	Nari ...	161 „	36,074 „	2,264 11 0	
31	Stone Carts ...	1,131 „	2 „	566 8 0	
32	Coins ...	6 „	254 „	780 0 0	
	TOTAL ...	18,415 ¹ / ₂ „	1,12,771 „	41,275 5 6	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	..	...	2,05,206 15 3	

APPENDIX XXXIII.

Statement showing Variation in Population of Bharatpur State since 1881.

Name of Tehsil, etc.	PERSONS.					MALES.					FEMALES.				VARIATION. — INCREASE (+) DECREASE (—)			REMARKS.				
	1901.		1891.		1881.		1911.		1901.		1891.		1881.		1901-1911.		1891-1901.		1881-1891.		Net Variation in period 1881 to 1911. Increase (+) Decrease (—)	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18					
I																						
Bharatpur City	*33,918	43,601	67,555	66,163	18,803	23,703	37,337	36,580	15,115	19,898	30,216	29,583	—9,683	—23,954	+13,92	—32,245	*Includ- ing 644 Railway figures.					
Bharatpur Tehsil	41,948	51,408	40,431	41,340	24,662	28,232	21,929	22,276	20,286	23,126	18,502	19,064	—6,460	+10,977	—909	+3,608						
Biana	67,859	71,305	75,126	76,559	36,724	38,348	40,646	41,326	31,135	32,957	34,480	35,233	—2,446	—8,821	—1,433	—8,700						
Dig	55,177	62,051	62,725	63,928	30,290	33,532	34,315	34,707	24,887	28,519	28,410	29,221	—6,874	—674	—1,203	—8,751						
Kaman	40,176	48,169	44,058	40,375	21,636	25,357	23,444	21,470	18,540	22,812	20,614	18,905	—7,993	+4,111	+3,683	—199						
Kunher	45,932	52,356	51,180	45,382	24,237	28,129	27,478	24,306	20,695	24,236	23,702	21,076	—6,424	+1,176	+5,798	+550						
Nagar	50,358	51,646	23,943	25,266	26,678	26,898	13,986	14,381	23,680	24,748	9,957	10,885	—1,288	+27,703	—1,323	+25,092						
Nadbai	50,230	59,433	45,695	46,974	27,141	31,655	25,635	25,784	23,089	27,778	20,060	21,190	—9,203	+13,738	—1,279	+3,256						
Pahari	41,979	46,911	27,737	29,801	22,123	23,976	15,038	15,718	19,856	21,935	12,699	14,088	—3,932	+18,174	—2,064	—12,178						
Rupbas	42,325	66,626	30,186	34,134	23,029	35,968	16,351	18,765	19,296	30,658	13,835	15,369	—4,820	+36,440	—3,948	—27,072						
Uchain Sub-Tehsil	19,481				10,443				9,038													
Weir Tehsil	40,053				21,414				18,639													
Bhusavar Sub-Tehsil.	26,349				14,074				12,275													
Grand Total	*5,58,785	6,26,665	6,40,303	6,45,540	3,02,254	3,35,156	3,47,830	3,50,475	2,56,531	2,91,509	2,92,473	2,95,065	—67,880	—13,638	—52,37	—86755	*Includ- ing 1,000 Railway figures.					

*In the Settlement of 1901 two Tehsils of Gopalgarh and Uchain were reduced and the Villages in these Tehsils, were included in other Tehsils, hence this increase.

